Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-92-235
Monday
7 December 1992

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-92-235 *07 December 1992*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

BULGARIA

National Population Census Begins 4 December *[BTA]* 1
Census Ethnicity Questions Upheld *[BTA]* 1
'Anti-Bulgarian Propaganda' Intensifies *[DUMA 30 Nov]* 1
More 'Propaganda' Discovered *[BTA]* 1
Macedonian Group Acts 'Hostile' *[Sofia Radio]* 1
Candidate Boyadzhiev Drafts Program Declaration *[BTA]* 2
Boyadzhiev Briefs Press on Cabinet Talks *[Sofia Radio]* 2
Boyadzhiev Teams Work on Government Program *[Sofia Radio]* 3
Podkrepa Not To Support BSP Government *[Sofia Radio]* 3
Yordanov Says DPS-SDS Cabinet Only Solution *[Sofia Radio]* 3
Daskalov Reports Progress in EC Talks *[BTA]* 3
Negotiations Continue on Association With EC *[BTA]* 3
Zhelev Opens Conference on National Consensus *[BTA]* 4
Power System Threatened by Collapse Within 'Days' *[BTA]* 4
Technologist Comments on Nuclear Plant Safety *[BULGURSKAYA ARMIYA 30 Nov]* 4
Ganev Asks for Aid From Losses Caused by Embargo *[BTA]* 5
Ganev Invited to Meeting on Bosnia-Hercegovina *[BTA]* 5
Military Agreement Signed With Greece *[BTA]* 6
Netherlands Trade Mission Ends Exploratory Visit *[BTA]* 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bug Found at U.S. Consulate in Bratislava *[Prague TV]* 7
Slovak Interior Ministry on Discovery *[Bratislava TV]* 7
FSIS Director Denies Bugging *[CTK]* 7
Meciar on Bugging *[Bratislava TV]* 7
Interior Minister Cermak on Bugging *[Bratislava TV]* 8
Slovak Government Urged To Follow U.S. Advice *[NARODNA OBRODA 28 Nov]* 8
Prime Minister Meciar Holds News Conference *[Bratislava TV]* 9
On Economy, Armed Forces *[Bratislava TV]* 11
Slovak Trade Unions Reject Draft State Budget *[PRAVDA 2 Dec]* 13
Strasky On Division of Federal Property Problems *[MLADA FRONTA DNES 30 Nov]* 13
Kocarnik Outlines Expected 1993 Czech Budget Development *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 1 Dec]* 14

HUNGARY

Customs Chief: Embargo Being Enforced at Border *[MTI]* 16
Ministry Protests Delays *[Budapest Radio]* 16
Freight Traffic Halts *[MTI]* 16
Deputy Chairman Furman Views MDF Prospects *[PESTI HIRLAP 28 Nov]* 16
Bishop Tokes on Self-Determination, Democracy *[PESTI HIRLAP 28 Nov]* 17
Ethnic Group Protests 'Desecration' in Cluj *[MTI]* 18
Cabinet Approves Long-Term Military Plan *[MTI]* 18

POLAND

Solidarity Tentatively Accepts Enterprise Pact *[PAP]* 19
Warsaw Branch Opposes Pact *[PAP]* 19
NIK Suspected of 'Destabilizing' Government *[NOWA EUROPA 1 Dec]* 19
Supreme Chamber of Inspection, Walesa in Dispute *[PAP]* 20

Forged Signatures Found on Senate Candidate's List *[PAP]* 20
Kropiwnicki Forecasts Improved Economy *[PAP]* 20
Liberal Democrats' Chairman on Party Conflicts *[GLOS SZCZECINSKI 21-22 Nov]* 20
Poll on Catholics' Attitude to Social Issues *[PAP]* 21
French Chief of Staff Addresses Military Conference *[POLSKA ZBROJNA 26 Nov]* 22

ROMANIA

Supplies on Seized Ship Run Low; Ukrainian Ships Halted *[ROMPRES]* 23
Ships To Suspend Usage of Yugoslav Lock on Danube *[ROMPRES]* 23
Prime Minister Interviewed on Hungarian Minorities *[Budapest Radio]* 23
National Security Commission Chief Discusses Tasks *[CURIERUL NATIONAL 26 Nov]* 24
Chebeleu, Kazakh Minister Assess Relations *[ROMPRES]* 24
Melescanu, Moldovan Minister Discuss Relations *[ROMPRES]* 25
Theodoru Calls Vadim Tudor 'National Danger' *[TINERETUL LIBER 30 Nov]* 25
Director Says Russian Gas Deliveries May Cease *[ROMANIA LIBERA 30 Nov]* 26
Taxable Incomes, Income Tax Rates Listed *[ROMANIA LIBERA 28-29 Nov]* 26
Zhulali, Vasho Speak at National Army Anniversary Meeting *[ATA]* 26

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

Fighting Continues in Sarajevo, Doboj, Mostar *[Sarajevo Radio]* 27
Sarajevo Under Heavy Shelling *[Zagreb Radio]* 27
Serbs Seize Otes *[TANJUG]* 27
Zagreb Radio Reports Seizure 27
Fighting Transfers to Zuc *[Zagreb Radio]* 28
Sarajevo Quiet *[TANJUG]* 28
Army Officer Protests Serb Tanks at Airport *[Sarajevo Radio]* 28
Serbs Demand Freedom of Movement in Sarajevo *[TANJUG]* 28
Serbian Forces Attempt Breakthrough in North *[Zagreb Radio]* 28
Gradacac Comes Under Heavy Shelling *[Zagreb Radio]* 29
Casualties Over Previous 24 Hours Reported *[Sarajevo Radio]* 29
UN To Attempt Rail Transport of Aid *[AFP]* 29
Humanitarian Aid Convoy Arrives in Srebrenica *[Sarajevo Radio]* 29
Serb Army Denies Firing on UN Aircraft *[TANJUG]* 29
Serbs Deny Attacking UN Column, Blame Muslims *[TANJUG]* 29
Karadzic Expects War To End by End of Year *[TANJUG]* 30
Karadzic Willing To Back Geneva Conference *[TANJUG]* 30
Karadzic on Deployment of Turkish Troops *[TANJUG]* 30
Serb Republic Minister Publicizes Geneva Document *[TANJUG]* 31
Serb Republic Army Sets Up Supreme Command *[TANJUG]* 31
Croats Offer 'Deal' on Izetbegovic Presidency *[Zagreb Radio]* 31
Spokesman Says Military Intervention 'Inevitable' *[Sarajevo Radio]* 32
Army Denies Supreme Command Colonel's Arrest *[Sarajevo Radio]* 32

CROATIA

President Reshuffles Military Echelons *[Zagreb Radio]* 33
New Convoy of Bosnian Refugees Arrives in Novska *[Zagreb Radio]* 33
Tudjman Receives Izetbegovic-led Delegation *[Zagreb Radio]* 34
Nambiar on Attacks on Troops, Kidnapping *[Belgrade Radio]* 34
RSK Official Seeks UN Protection for Slavonia *[TANJUG]* 34
President Tudjman Receives Jordanian Crown Prince *[Zagreb Radio]* 34
Diplomatic Relations Established With Qatar *[Zagreb Radio]* 35
'Strong' Earthquake Reported Near Dubrovnik *[Zagreb Radio]* 35
All 44 AIDS Cases in Croatia Contracted Abroad *[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA 3 Dec]* 35

SLOVENIA

Early Results Show Kucan Reelected President *[Ljubljana Radio]* 36
Early Parliamentary Election Results Reported *[TANJUG]* 36

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal

Premier Stresses Importance of Elections *[TANJUG]* 37
Panic Seeks World Help Over POW Exchange *[TANJUG]* 37
Minister Claims Yugoslav Economy Exhausted *[TANJUG]* 37
Separation of Defense Ministry From Army Urged *[TANJUG]* 37
Battleships Monitor Situation in Adriatic *[POLITIKA 25 Nov]* 38
Commentary Views Military Intervention Schemes *[Belgrade Radio]* 39
Yugoslav Vessels Detained in Romania *[TANJUG]* 40

Serbia

Supreme Court Restores Panic Candidacy *[TANJUG]* 40
Commission Overturns Ruling *[TANJUG]* 40
Second Court Ruling 'Final' *[TANJUG]* 40
Draskovic Withdraws Presidential Candidacy *[TANJUG]* 41
Captain Dragan Withdraws Presidential Candidacy *[TANJUG]* 41
Survey Poll Shows Milosevic Leading Panic *[TANJUG]* 41
Opposition Meets Panic, Threatens Boycott *[TANJUG]* 41
Democratic Party Lists Election Candidates *[TANJUG]* 41

Montenegro

Electoral Commission Lists Parties, Leaders *[TANJUG]* 42

Macedonia

Prime Minister Assesses Chances of Recognition *[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA 22 Nov]* 42

Kosovo

Rugova on Market Incident, Elections *[TANJUG]* 44
Pristina 'Fairly Calm' After Shooting *[Tirana Radio]* 45
Citizens Pay Last Respects to Albanian Boy *[Tirana Radio]* 45
Albanians Call for 'Urgent Intervention' *[Tirana Radio]* 45

Vojvodina

Spring Sowing Delayed by Fuel Shortage *[TANJUG]* 45

National Population Census Begins 4 December

AU0412154092 Sofia BTA in English 1141 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA)—The fifteenth census of the population and housing stock in Bulgaria starts today. It will be completed by December 14. (The first census was taken in 1880 and the latest in 1985.) Citizens are to complete five questionnaires containing about 260 questions. The census will cost 86 million leva (over 3 million U.S. dollars).

Statisticians will collect information about the population's number, age, sex, family, job status, and migration. Data will be gathered on unemployment and its social and political implications.

The questionnaires contain questions about ethnic origin, religion, and mother tongue. Data on ethnic groups has not been gathered since 1965. Yesterday BTA received a declaration signed by political and public formations which calls on the population of Pirin Macedonia (southwestern Bulgaria) "not to yield to provocations by foreign envoys." The impending census has escalated anti-Bulgarian propaganda in Pirin Macedonia, the declaration says. Nationalists believe the procedure creates conditions for provoking an ethnic war.

Statisticians will also survey the population's property status. For the first time, they will make a comprehensive survey of the progress of the land reform (the restitutions of ownership over arable land taken away by the communist regime), of privatization and restitution. The director of the National Statistics Institute denied data will be used in future audits by tax administration officials.

The census will also provide data on politically-motivated killings.

The first estimates will be released about Christmas and the final ones next autumn.

Census Ethnicity Questions Upheld

AU0312213992 Sofia BTA in English 2012 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Sofia, December 3 (BTA)—The 15th census of the population and the housing stock in this country starts tomorrow. The National Statistical Institute plans to release estimates by the year's end.

A motion to drop questions about ethnic origin, religion and mother tongue provoked heated debates in parliament. It was made by Evgeni Drumev MP of the Fatherland Party of Labour (of the election coalition of the opposition Socialist Party) and Vasil Zlatarov MP of the Bulgarian Democratic Forum, affiliated to the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS).

They argued that these questions are related to the individual's public rights which fall within the scope of private rather than of public law. Mr. Drumev believes that these questions should not be included in the census because they run counter to the main principles of international humanitarian agreements, which rule out the granting of collective rights and privileges and discrimination on the basis of community distinctive features.

The MP's of the SDS and the ethnic Turks' Movement for Rights and Freedoms insist that the questions remain on the questionnaire. They argue that information on these points was collected in all censuses in this country except the 1985 one. According to them, information about the number of people in different ethnic groups is needed in shaping an adequate policy on ethnic problems. The motion was not put to the vote and the three questions remained on the questionnaire.

'Anti-Bulgarian Propaganda' Intensifies

AU0512182592 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 30 Nov 92 p 1

[Report by Ivan Ilkov from Blagoevgrad: "The Census Is Likely To Be Exploited for Anti-Bulgarian Goals"]

[Text] An intensification of anti-Bulgarian propaganda has been observed in the Pirin area on the eve of the population census. Certain organizations and circles are trying to mislead the local population in connection with its national identity.

A declaration of the political forces in the area reads as follows: We denounce such activities and categorically state that there is no place for ideologies and propaganda campaigns directed against the Bulgarian spirit at the service of interests which are alien to the Bulgarian nation and state.

More 'Propaganda' Discovered

AU0412211792 Sofia BTA in English 2011 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Excerpts] Sofia, December 4 (BTA)— [passage omitted] On the eve of the population and housing census in Bulgaria, which started today and will continue until December 14, illegal propaganda has been conducted in a number of population centres around Blagoevgrad (southwestern Bulgaria). Police caught a supporter of the outlawed Ilinden United Macedonian Organization in the act of putting up posters and leaflets of anti-Bulgarian content, calling on the people of Pirin Macedonia to identify themselves as Macedonians in the census. [passage omitted]

Macedonian Group Acts 'Hostile'

AU0412130092 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Mimeographed leaflets containing anti-Bulgarian propaganda were recently distributed in several settlements in the Blagoevgrad area. The authors, who are activists of the illegal Ilinden United Macedonian Organization, which has been banned by the Supreme Court,

urge both Christians and Muslims of the Pirin area to identify themselves as Macedonians in the census that starts today.

This is a new incident confirming the misgivings of all political and public forces in the area, which two days ago published a joint appeal to the population not to give way to the provocations and lies of foreign emissaries directed against the Bulgarian spirit and serving interests that are hostile to the Bulgarian nation and state.

This was reported by our local correspondent Boris Markov.

Candidate Boyadzhiev Drafts Program Declaration

AU0612144492 Sofia BTA in English 2051 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Report by Ani Parmaksizyan report: "Prime Minister-Designate Boyadzhiev Drafts Program Declaration"]

[Text] Sofia, December 5 (BTA)—The programme declaration of Prime Minister Designate Petur Boyadzhiev is almost ready, Mr. Petur Beron and academician Blagovest Sendov who head the team drafting the programme told a news conference here. Mr. Boyadzhiev has been nominated for the prime-ministership by the Bulgarian Socialist, ex-Communist, Party. He should present his team in parliament on December 9.

The programme sets priority to defence, foreign policy and the economy. It will be presented to MP's [members of parliament] on Monday, December 7.

If parliament elects Mr. Boyadzhiev as prime minister he will present a specific programme for the next six months. Mr. Boyadzhiev does not plan to make structural changes in the incumbent cabinet.

Mr. Boyadzhiev's efforts benefit the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS), too, as an election of his cabinet would give the coalition time to realign and get ready for elections, it was said at the news conference.

"I'd rather not have ministers strongly committed to some party," Mr. Boyadzhiev told National Television's Panorama weekly news roundup this evening.

He said he intended to offer portfolios to at least two ministers of the outgoing cabinet. One is said to be Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev who is now chairing the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly. Mr. Ganev, however, said in an telephone interview for Panorama he could not accept such an offer.

"The first reaction of the ethnic Turks' Movement fo. Rights and Freedoms (DPS) to my candidacy was personal and strongly emotional," Mr. Boyadzhiev said. (A DPS leader called Mr. Boyadzhiev a crook.) "But we can offer the movement what it demands: Parliamentary supervision over executive power and amendments to the Land Tenure Act," Mr. Boyadzhiev, who is ready to talk with DPS officials, said.

According to a poll by the Institute for Marketing and Public Opinion Research reported by Panorama, asked whether Mr. Boyadzhiev personifies national consensus, 39 percent of respondents say "no," 16 percent say "yes," 34 percent say they do not know the candidate and 11 percent decline a definite answer.

At a meeting with the public in Silistra on the Danube National Assembly Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov said he sees the outcome of the current crisis in a DPS-backed cabinet of the Union of Democratic Forces. If it is not formed, in seven or eight months the country will face disastrous economic consequences, Mr. Yordanov said.

Boyadzhiev Briefs Press on Cabinet Talks

AU0412194192 Sofia Khristo Botev Radio Network in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Report on news conference by prime minister candidate Petur Boyadzhiev in Sofia—live; passages within quotation marks are recorded statements by Boyadzhiev]

[Text] From today until the end of his consultative mandate on forming a government, prime minister candidate Petur Boyadzhiev will give regular news conferences every evening. Nina Spasova is with me in the studio with a report on today's news conference:

[Spasova] In response to his letters requesting meetings with the three parliamentary groups, Mr. Boyadzhiev has received positive replies from the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] and Rights and Freedoms Movement [DPS]. The meetings have already been scheduled for the afternoon of Tuesday, 8 December. However, the SDS [Union of Democratic Forces] has not yet given any official reply. The prime minister candidate will present to the parliamentary groups his program declaration, which should be ready by Monday, 7 December at the latest.

This morning, Petur Boyadzhiev met with representatives of the Alliance for Social Democracy. He assured Professor Chavdar Kyuranov that—and I quote his words—there can be no question of nationalistic deviations or any policy line aimed against the DPS.

"Our criticisms have been on elements of policy (?relating to adopting) fixed positions, but our criticisms have never referred to disappearance from the political scene."

Petur Boyadzhiev has already started making soundings to form a cabinet. The names of the candidate ministers will be announced at the full session of the National Assembly before the vote is taken on his candidacy for the post of prime minister. Mr. Boyadzhiev is confident that he will succeed in forming a government, and he will not return his mandate before its term is up. Furthermore, he considers that his chances are very good in the parliamentary vote.

"There is much water to flow under the bridge before Wednesday. I am extremely optimistic about the mandate—I do not want to say under what conditions, but we will talk about it after Wednesday."

Boyadzhiev Teams Work on Government Program

AU0412125092 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Two experts' groups, headed by Petur Beron and Academician Blagovest Sendov, continue to examine views on the structures and program of a future government that Petur Boyadzhiev, candidate for the post of prime minister, intends to propose.

This was reported by Ms. Margarita Vurbanova, spokesman of the Alliance for Bulgaria.

This morning Mr. Boyadzhiev reportedly met the leadership of the Alliance for Social Democracy within the Bulgarian Socialist Party. Professor Chavdar Kyuranov is reported to have confirmed the support of the Alliance for Petur Boyadzhiev's nomination, and explained the arguments of his colleagues, according to which, in view of the current circumstances, it is possible to form a government aimed at national consensus, rather than a government based on national consensus.

Podkrepa Not To Support BSP Government

AU0412092992 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 2100 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] The Podkrepa Labor Confederation gave a news conference in Shumen today, with the participation of its president Dr. Trenchev, other leaders, and experts from Podkrepa's Confederative Council.

The political situation in the country was described as a deepening crisis in the economy and politics. According to Dr. Trenchev, the reform stalled early in 1991 and, instead of replacing the system, the outgoing government has substituted bare declarations and inaction in real terms. The curtailment of the private sector is one of the results of this policy.

In an address, Podkrepa declares its opposition to early elections and states that it will not support a government led by a prime minister proposed by the Bulgarian Socialist Party.

Yordanov Says DPS-SDS Cabinet Only Solution

AU0512181192 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] In Silistra this evening, National Assembly Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov, accompanied by a group of National Assembly deputies from the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], held a meeting in the hall of the drama theater with SDS supporters and sympathizers and other citizens of the town.

The National Assembly chairman spoke about the political crisis in the country. He gave his personal prediction that the only way to overcome the present government crisis is to form an SDS government with DPS [Rights and Freedoms Movement] support. If this fails to come about, he stressed, in seven or eight months time the country will reap the bitter fruits of our ruined economy, 99 percent of which will continue to belong to the state.

National Assembly Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov answered many questions from the audience.

Daskalov Reports Progress in EC Talks

AU0512181492 Sofia BTA in English 1711 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Sofia, December 5 (BTA)—Considerable progress has been made on all issues under discussion, KONTINENT quotes Bulgarian Deputy Trade Minister Stanislav Daskalov and EC's Daniel Guggenbuhl, the sides' chief negotiators, as saying late last night on completion of the seventh round of the talks on Bulgaria's association with the EC. The sides made material progress in all three sensitive spheres, trade, agriculture and the export of ferrous metals, Mr. Daskalov today told Radio Deutsche Welle. There are no signs that the cabinet crisis in Bulgaria is reflecting directly on the negotiations, he said.

"The experts, who have been working hard these days, have found opportunities for compromise. The sides will now study them and if they are approved the talks may end without holding another round," Mr. Daskalov told Radio Deutsche Welle. Farming experts will meet next week to discuss technical matters as the great volume of concessions requires precise wording of provisions, he said.

The issue of the waters of transboundary rivers has been settled. The EC has to confirm its approval of the steel and farm exports package and the Bulgarian side has to give consent to the agreement on textiles. This may be done in the next two weeks, KONTINENT reports. There was a breakthrough on the issue which generated the hottest debate, the protectionist clause on ferrous metals. The Bulgarian side agreed to accept the clause and the EC will in exchange reduce import duties for a year.

The sides should announce within ten days whether they approve the agreements on the expert level, Mr. Daskalov told Radio Deutsche Welle. He said they might stumble over a clause in the protocol on textiles, but said the talks could end before the year's end as projected.

Negotiations Continue on Association With EC

AU0412100292 Sofia BTA in English 2045 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Excerpts] Sofia, December 3 (BTA)—The seventh round of negotiations on Bulgaria's association with the EC started in Brussels today. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Deputy Trade Minister Stanislav Daskalov.

Secretary General of the Council of Europe Catherine Lalumiere invited Bulgarian Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev to attend an international conference in Strasbourg from January 28 to 30, 1993, on "Human Rights at the Dawn of the 21st Century." Mr. Ganev has been invited as one of fifty prominent persons with large experience in the human rights sphere, Mrs. Lalumiere's letter says.

Bulgaria is contributing 0.89 per cent of the budget of the Council of Europe, which the country joined this year, Danielide Weber reports from Strasbourg. The Bulgarian share is modest but it is keeping with the size of the country's population, territory and GNP.

The talks between legal experts of the Council of Europe and a Bulgarian working group on a new draft penal code today continued at the Bulgarian Ministry of Justice. The sides are discussing topics such as alternatives to imprisonment, crime and its forms, the sentence to fit the crime, rules of juvenile responsibility and relief from criminal responsibility. [passage omitted]

Zhelev Opens Conference on National Consensus

AU0512205792 Sofia BTA in English 1954 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Sofia, December 5 (BTA)—An international conference on "National Consensus" started here under the auspices of President Zhelyu Zhelev. Sociologists, political analysts and politicians will discuss problems to young democracies. In his welcoming address President Zhelev analysed the reaction among various political forces in this country to his initiative for national consensus launched several months ago. The president differentiated between national consensus, pardon for communists' Crimes and retaliation. "The national consensus idea implies a consensus on the ends and means of the ongoing reform," he said. [passage omitted]

Power System Threatened by Collapse Within 'Days'

AU0712132292 Sofia BTA in English 1132 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA)—The collapse of power supply and central heating is a matter of a few days, Mr. Lyulin Radulov, chairman of the Power Engineering Committee, warns in an interview for 24 CHASA. He says that either the government or parliament should urgently adopt a decision on granting 1,650 million leva to meet the needs of power engineering and on increasing the prices of electricity and central heating. In October the government discussed the demand for a rise in prices—by 30 percent of central heating and electricity for household users and by 10 percent for industrial users, but no decision was made due to the cabinet crisis.

According to the chairman of the Power Engineering Committee, if the problems of power engineering are not resolved, central heating will be switched off and electricity will be severely rationed. Last year electricity was rationed several times, the severest scheme being 2 hours on, two hours off.

Mr. Lyulin Radulov motivates the demand for a price rise with the fact that while the manufacturing costs of power engineering are about 0.72 leva per kilowatt-hour, electricity is sold at an average of 0.60 leva at the moment. The latest increase of electricity prices was lower for household users in result of which power engineering is losing about 300 leva per megawatt-hour (its manufacturing costs are 601 leva while the population pays only 320). Central heating enterprises also sell at a loss because heating prices are too cheap.

At the same time power engineering badly needs money. Even the national reserve of fuel oil has been exhausted in most cities and towns. In Mr. Radulov's view, the government should have settled the problem of granting 1,650 million leva in terms of subsidies several months ago. Now the money would keep power engineering going only for yet another two or three months, he says.

Electricity will most probably have to be rationed, he says. The country's power system has been already loaded by 6,400 megawatt and its load will be greater as temperatures go down because most households use electricity for heating. The commissioning of Unit 2 of the nuclear power plant has been delayed. The repair of Unit 6 (1,000 megawatt) at the Kozloduy Nuclear Plant is expected to be completed in about 20 days but when it starts operating, Unit 5 (1,000 megawatt) will have to be switched off for planned repair. The import of electricity from Ukraine is uncertain.

According to Mr. Radulov, a decision should be made on the bad debts power engineering had incurred by 1990 which total over 15,000 million leva.

It is high time to realize that stable power engineering is a guarantee for national security and economic growth, Mr. Lyulin Radulov stresses in conclusion.

Technologist Comments on Nuclear Plant Safety

AU0512160392 Sofia BULGARSKA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 Nov 92 p 1

[Interview with Georgi Nedyalkov, technologist specializing in nuclear safety systems and testing of metal structures, by Luchezar Lozanov; place and date not given: "Overplayed Concern for Nuclear Plant Safety Makes Us a Tasty Dish for the Foreigners"]

[Text] The reconstructed No. 2 Reactor Unit at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant is due to be started up at the end of the year. I asked Georgi Nedyalkov to comment on the justified public concern:

[Nedyalkov] Almost all the pressurized systems in our plant are considerably overdimensioned in their design, as compared with their Western counterparts. A Belgian

specialist told me about a specific problem. A pipeline at their nuclear plant that carried superheated steam from the reactor to the turbine was corroding very quickly, so the Belgians replaced it with pipes made of chrome-molybdenum steel, one meter of which costs as much as a Mercedes. At our plant these pressurized structures are made from 20-percent chrome alloy steel. This design solution is much more reliable. Similar comparisons can be made regarding the construction of the actual reactor bodies: A considerable amount of metal is used, and the wall thicknesses are greatly overdimensioned because in many cases the aim is not to achieve economic savings, but to guarantee security.

According to the specialists, the Nos. 1 and 2 Units at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant are among the safest in the world in this respect. Here, I am not referring to the electronics systems, which are far more efficient in Western countries. The refitting of some of the reactor units at the Kozloduy Nuclear Plant and the provision of 300-percent protection as against the previous 200 percent is being carried out with the assistance of international experts, a international consortium, and international organizations. Problems with safety standards still exist, but they are not of such a nature as to pose a danger to the lives of people living near the plant.

The hysterical tone of certain ecology campaigners and items written by foreign journalists coincide in time with the market interests of the West European manufacturers. Here is an example. When one of the Kozloduy units was shut down due to a pump defect, the furor raised in the press led to the cost of the pump rising within a few days from $24,000 to $540,000. Many more things still have to be done to ensure exemplary safety, but most of them cost money, and a lot of money at that. Accordingly, one should not forget that excessive hysteria may make huge holes in our exhausted state budget that have nothing to do with our national interests, because for the moment we have no alternative but to keep our nuclear power plant.

Ganev Asks for Aid From Losses Caused by Embargo

AU0612173592 Sofia BTA in English 1718 GMT 6 Dec 92

[BTA Report: "Bulgarian Foreign Minister Asks Urgent UN Aid to Bulgaria To Offset Sanctions-Related Losses"]

[Text] Sofia, December 6 (BTA)—Bulgarian Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev, president of the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly, sent letters to UN Secretary-General Butrus-Ghali and the UN Security Council stressing the need for urgent measures to ease Bulgaria's economic difficulties resulting from strict observance of the sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro, the Foreign Ministry spokeswoman reported.

Quoting Article 50 of the UN Charter, Mr. Ganev suggests that a UN compensation fund is set up to aid countries sustaining the heaviest sanctions-related losses, that the UN Security Council calls on all countries and respective international organizations to consider Bulgaria's economic hardships and hold consultations with the Bulgarian Government on economic assistance, that the UN Committee on Sanctions approves guiding rules of dealing with the specific problems of countries taking heavy losses due to observance of the sanctions, including losses resulting from the ban on the transshipment of strategic goods through Serbia.

In his letters, Mr. Ganev stresses Bulgaria's resolution to strictly observe the embargo. As a result of the embargo Bulgaria has been practically cut off from the rest of Europe as historically established commercial and transport links with Western Europe pass through Serbia, the letters say.

Mr. Ganev quotes data showing that Bulgaria's losses resulting from the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 757 will top $1,200 million in the June-December period. Bulgaria will sustain additional losses as a result of the implementation of Resolution 787, Mr. Ganev says. This may upset the social balance and undermine stability in the country at a time when it is effecting a difficult transition to a market economy, the Bulgarian foreign minister says.

Mr. Ganev also sent letters to U.S. Acting Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd motivating the need for urgent attention by the international community to specific difficulties posed to Bulgaria. He informs of his proposals to the UN secretary-general and the UN Security Council and expresses hope that the United States, Britain and the other EC member countries will support them.

Ganev Invited to Meeting on Bosnia-Hercegovina

AU0412194792 Sofia BTA in English 1924 GMT 4 Dec 92

[BTA Report: "Foreign Ministry Press Release"]

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA)—The Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr. Stoyan Ganev, who presides over the 47th session of the UN General Assembly, has been invited to attend an extended minister-level meeting of the Board of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Veneta Momcheva reported today. The invitation was extended in a written form by the cochairmen of the international conference, Mr. Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen, and was received at the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry today. The meeting, due to take place on December 16, will focus on the situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Bulgarian foreign minister made a proposal in this connection in his November 20 statement on national television and in formal letters to the co-chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia somewhat later. In these letters, Mr. Ganev motivated the need for the earliest possible convocation of a meeting of the International Conference Board, to be

followed by a meeting of the foreign ministers of the participating states. Yesterday, Mr. Ganev was notified by UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus-Ghali that his proposal would be taken into account.

All countries participating in the London International Conference on the former Yugoslavia with the exception of the former Yugoslav republics have been invited to attend this meeting, the letter to Foreign Minister Ganev said.

Military Agreement Signed With Greece

AU0412115792 Sofia BTA in English 1009 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA)—A Bulgarian military delegation led by Colonel General Lyuben Petrov, chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, ends its visit to Greece today.

General Lyuben Petrov and his Greek counterpart, Colonel General Ioannis Verivakis, yesterday signed a document on the improvement of the effective bilateral confidence- and security-building measures, which is an extension to the Vienna Document, BULGARSKA ARMIYA reports today.

The document was signed after the senior military officers concluded that the measures had been successfully implemented so far, promoting friendship, confidence and security in Bulgarian-Greek relations.

The document signed yesterday expands the zone on both sides of the common border to which the measures apply.

The sides settled to invite observers from each other when carrying out military activities involving 9,000 troops or more, over 250 battle tanks and over 200 artillery pieces of 100 mm calibre. The respective figures in the Vienna Document are 12,000, 300, and 250.

Each country will invite observers from the other to one military exercise at battalion or higher level per year.

Under the document, expert groups from Bulgaria and Greece will further study the opportunities for improvements of the document and for the signing of a new one early in 1993. [Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian at 1000 GMT on 4 December reports that the above Bulgarian military delegation returned from Greece "a short while ago."]

Netherlands Trade Mission Ends Exploratory Visit

AU0412164292 Sofia BTA in English 1609 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA)—The Dutch trade mission leaders assessed their visit and contacts established in Sofia as "a step forward in Bulgarian-Dutch relations."

During the last couple of days, the Dutch business executives met with the outgoing prime minister and the minister of trade, with representatives of the Bulgarian Industrial Association and a number of enterprises in the state and private sector. It is too early to speak about specific results, the Dutch businessmen believe, but they would surely come back. Though slowly and problematically, Bulgaria develops in the right direction, says Mr. W. Maarse, mission leader and chairman of the Netherlands Council for Trade Promotion.

Asked whether Dutch businessmen were ready to invest in Bulgaria, Mr. C. Van Lent, representative of private entrepreneurs on the Dutch trade mission, told BTA: "The Netherlands is ready to grant Bulgaria know-how in exchange for finished products, but it can be expected to invest here provided the political situation in this country is stable and the convertibility of the Bulgarian lev is guaranteed." According to him, Bulgaria and the Netherlands are developing good trade relations with the least cataclysms and problems, compared to the other East European countries. Bulgarian fruit and vegetables, wine, hides, furniture, chemicals, marble and other building materials meet with a ready market in Holland. The quality of packagings, though, poses a serious problem to the export of Bulgarian goods to the West. Bulgaria is and will remain an agricultural country, to a great extent, Mr. Van Lent believes. This country has marvelous climate and natural conditions but it lacks technologies, foods, farming and light industry equipment—areas in which Holland is one of the most advanced European nations and could offer its help.

Bulgarian-Dutch trade now recovers from the 1989-90 drop after the political and economic changes in Bulgaria, but it still has a long way to go before reaching the 1989 level. Bilateral trade grew 60 percent in January-September 1992 from the like period of 1991, but we still should wait for the final 1992 estimates before making any definite conclusions, said Mr. Rob Swartbal, trade secretary at the Dutch Embassy in Sofia.

The Bulgarian and Dutch governments yesterday signed a 1993 technical assistance agreement, the Dutch ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr. Wilhelmus Johannes Maria Brouwers, told the press. This agreement sets the priority areas of a 4- to 5-million-guilder aid granted to Bulgaria by the Dutch Government. Detailed talks have yet to be held. Another two programmes for assistance to Bulgarian- Dutch joint ventures, education, credit guarantees etc. have also been drafted.

The Bulgarian prime minister, Mr. Filip Dimitrov, paid a visit to the Netherlands in early June 1992. He met with representatives of Dutch business circles, conferred with his Dutch counterpart, Mr. Ruud Lubbers, and was received by the queen of the Netherlands.

Bug Found at U.S. Consulate in Bratislava

LD0512194692 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Czech 1830 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] In the past two weeks, the staff of the U.S. Consulate in Bratislava discovered a bugging device in the building. Sources close to the U.S. Embassy in Prague said that the device was of a modern design, and it was unlikely that it would have been planted in the building before the U.S. Consulate in Bratislava began its activities.

Michael Zantovsky, CSFR ambassador to the United States, was called the morning of 4 December to see Ralph Johnson, principal deputy assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs. Johnson protested on behalf of the United States. We have, therefore, asked Czechoslovak Foreign Affairs Minister Jozef Moravcik for his statement on the matter. Minister Moravcik said that the news, like any other, would have to be thoroughly investigated. He went on to say that he would not ascribe too much significance to it. In a telephone conversation with a Czechoslovak Television journalist, however, Moravcik said that he was astonished that Czechoslovak Television had this information at its disposal. "I thought it had been agreed that it would not be released for the moment," Moravcik said.

Slovak Foreign Affairs Minister Milan Knazko gave us a comment. He said that the matter was under investigation, and it was necessary to wait for the conclusion. Minister Knazko said that the Slovak Government would take an official position at the beginning of next week.

We wanted to ask about the investigation and turned to Mr. (Kuchar), press spokesman of the Slovak Interior Ministry. He said that he knew nothing at all about the discovery of a bugging device and that there was no unit doing such work in Slovakia.

Slovak Interior Ministry on Discovery

LD0512224792 Bratislava Slovak 1 Television Network in Slovak 2030 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] I have just received a response from the Slovak Ministry of the Interior to tonight's news broadcast on Czechoslovak Television. The response has been given by Mr. Kuchar, press spokesman for the Ministry:

The Slovak Ministry of the Interior has no bugging devices in the U.S. Consulate buildings, and does not engage in such activity. The information broadcast by Czechoslovak Television should be commented on by the Federal Ministry for the Interior or the Federal Security and Information Service [FSIS]. This type of device was used by the State Security until 1989. It is documented in the archives of the Federal Ministry of the Interior or the FSIS.

FSIS Director Denies Bugging

LD0612191192 Prague CTK in English 1657 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Prague, Dec 6 (CTK)—The director of Czechoslovakia's Federal Service and Information Service (FSIS) today said the FSIS has not installed any bugging device in the building housing the U.S. consulate in Bratislava.

Pavol Slovak told CTK the FSIS has been dealing with the matter since Saturday when Czechoslovak television reported that U.S. consulate staff had found an electronic device in the building.

U.S. embassy officials in Prague declined to comment on the matter and a U.S. State Department spokesman in Washington told CTK Saturday night he could neither deny nor confirm the Czechoslovak TV report.

Meciar on Bugging

LD0612211892 Bratislava Slovak 1 Television Network in Slovak 1740 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Regular Sunday television address by Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar—recorded]

[Excerpts] Good evening, esteemed fellow citizens. Last night I was shattered by the news given to me by my information service that a Federal Assembly deputy and chairman of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia was seriously injured in an attempt on his life.

I condemn violence, no matter what its motives, against anybody, at any place and any time. I firmly hope that Mr. Jiri Svoboda will soon recover. I also hope that the matter will be objectively investigated and that public opinion in both parts of the federal republic will condemn the deed as being at odds with the culture of life in our country.

I also firmly believe that other forms of violence, too, in the Czech Republic—be they motivated by ethnic or racist reasons—will be the subject of condemnation. This because the attention such violence has received in the media is only minimal. I would like to hope that the condemnation by public opinion in the Czech Republic of all these deeds will be at least as strong as was the condemnation of what were substantially smaller incidents in the Slovak Republic.

This week was not an easy one. Thursday was a very difficult day. In the morning the U.S. ambassador paid me a visit to read a note which protested against bugging of the U.S. Consulate General in Bratislava, protesting against inadequate protection of the premises and expressing a suspicion that the Consulate staff are being followed. This was a shocking piece of news because at the time when Slovakia is establishing diplomatic relations and asking for recognition, a report that Slovakia is violating Diplomatic Corps immunity and is not observing the rights of citizens who are working at

diplomatic missions could have resulted in almost a catastrophic development in our international relations. Thus, I have paid attention to this question, working together with Mr. Gasparovic, chairman of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, and Mr. Tuchyna, minister of the interior. We immediately started an investigation of the whole incident.

Preliminary results make it possible for us to draw the following conclusion: During the construction of the U.S. Consulate in Bratislava some five to six years ago, bugging equipment was installed and was operational in all its rooms. After 1989 some of these devices feeding into nearby buildings were cut off, and the equipment, according to information available to us, was not in operation. In 1990 and later, the Federal Ministry of the Interior was told on several occasions that the equipment had been installed in the Consulate building; and also on several occasions the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was informed that such equipment existed in the building. We have a suspicion that—and not only in this case—that the responsibility for the U.S. bodies not being informed on time lies with federal bodies: the Federal Ministry of the Interior, and the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs back in the time of Jiri Dienstbier.

The fact that this incident took place just before the completion of the process of Slovak statehood and just before establishing relations with other states could cast doubts over the Slovak Republic as a whole. Thus we have reacted immediately and promptly to all accusations.

The security bodies of the Slovak Republic have not been taking part in any of these activities. Participation of any of the services of the Slovak Republic has not been proven. Thus I appeal to the federal minister of the interior to explain the whole matter to the public, and above all to the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. State Department, to admit the facts and admit those premises where there is any suspicion, as this has not yet been done. [sentence as heard]

If the federal security corps is unable or unwilling to ensure the appropriate protection of premises on Slovak Republic territory, it would be better for them to leave, to surrender their mission, and we [Slovaks] will do it ourselves, but we will not allow doubts to be cast upon Slovakia's name abroad. We do respect all those who come to our country as diplomats, we guarantee the observation and protection of all international pledges and rights because they are based on the reciprocity principle. We will do everything possible to enable them to carry out their mission with dignity, freely, and democratically, as is usual in international practice.

Documents about this case should be in Prague if they are not somewhere else. The fact that this has only just emerged is very significant. Was it a provocation, was its an effort to damage the Slovak Republic's name, or was it only forgetfulness? Let someone else answer this, but the name and honor of the Slovak Republic has to be defended by her government. [passage omitted]

The 1993 budget is the first budget of the Slovak Republic as it forms its sovereign economy, it is the first budget by which we are going to shape the changes in stances, structures and activities of all the bodies and citizens on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

Views are voiced, and advice is given to us on this. Some people advise us to draft an interim budget, but we cannot do this. Other people advise us to draft a deficit budget, to incorporate the deficit in the budget from the start. We cannot do this either. [passage omitted]

The discussion, which is under way about the budget distribution, has assumed the form of looking for certain economic changes. For instance, farmers will receive 7 billion korunas to compensate for the existing situation in agriculture—this in order that we will have enough food in 1994 and 1995. We have earmarked 2.8 billion korunas for structural changes. We have earmarked half a billion korunas for subsidies of retail prices of coal. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Cermak on Bugging

LD0712112292 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 0700 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] The Federal Ministry of the Interior has been discussing with the U.S. side the possibility of examining the place where microphones were planted at the U.S. Consulate in Bratislava, finding out what sort of microphones they are, and by whom and when they were installed. This was stated in a Czechoslovak Television bulletin by Petr Cermak, federal minister of the interior. He went on to say that according to the U.S. side's information, the microphones were discovered about eight to 10 days ago. He said that this is all the Federal Ministry knows about the matter. He also said that work is being done on the matter, but emphasized that the Federal Ministry of the Interior is in no case coordinating the action, and it has informed the U.S. side specifically that this is the situation. Cermak said that the circle of possible culprits is quite wide, and until the matter is thoroughly investigated there is no point in highlighting one particular option over another.

Slovak Government Urged To Follow U.S. Advice

AU0412122592 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 28 Nov 92 p 3

[Commentary by Peter Fridner: "The Path Toward the Limelight Needs To Be Cleared; Foundations for Relations Between Slovakia and the United States Are Being Laid"]

[Text] I think that it is good if there exists a great power willing to extend its helping hand to a new state without making its help conditional on its temporary interests. In its relations with Slovakia, the United States is in precisely such a position. Geographically, it is sufficiently

remote not to be suspected of pursuing selfish political objectives in the region of Central and East Europe, and at present, it is politically the only superpower that feels responsible for world stability, which is being threatened not least from this very region. History has already recorded a number of cases of Washington exerting a very positive influence on the fates of the peoples living in this region and the Slovaks are among those who have a reason to be grateful.

It will be good if the U.S. administration makes use of its not inconsiderable influence to contribute to a development in the CSFR's successor states that will be democratic and compatible with Western values. We know that we have in our country politicians and high-ranking officials who need to be vigorously reminded of the internationally accepted principles and norms of human rights, including questions concerning minorities, freedom of thought, and freedom of the press. And there is no reason to oppose this influence, particularly if we gratefully accept from the same hands economic assistance on the road toward a market economy and even sigh that there could be more of it. Neither the political advice nor the occasional dollar injections is designed to seize control of our [political] scene and solve all our problems. The basic philosophy behind them is to give the angler a fishing rod, rather than a fish, so that he can by his own effort catch as many fish as he is able to and as he needs.

Future good relations between Bratislava and Washington (and, thereby, also Slovakia's international standing) also depend on the degree to which we will be able to accept and apply advice from overseas. However, at the same time we have to realize that, in both the political and the economic fields, this can only set the boundaries; we must then fill these boundaries by domestic efforts.

This applies, last but not least, to foreign policy questions. On the issue of Gabcikovo-Nagymaros, officially the United States has declared itself neutral and expressed its satisfaction with the fact that the substance of the problem (which needs to be studied thoroughly for anyone to know what is what) will be assessed by the European Community. The position of President-elect Clinton's team on this issue could, however, be "channeled" by the analytical report that will be submitted to him by Tom Lantos, the congressman of Hungarian origin, on the basis of his trip to Budapest and Bratislava. The same applies, analogously, to the minority and language issues: Reports on the removal of bilingual signs may attract greater attention in the foreign media and conference halls than detailed studies on the observance of European standards in the question of national minorities.

The declaration of sovereignty is only the formal beginning of the road to the limelight. The further course of action will also depend on how the set frameworks and boundaries of conduct will be filled (the compliance with which is mostly also in our own interest). The aforementioned facts can come as a rude awakening to those who may have harbored the illusion that the assertion of a new state in the world would not be too complicated, or that the obstacles to the self-realization of certain forces would be quickly minimized, all the more so as the new state does not have at its disposal any Tom Lantos of its own who would effectively help it clear the way toward the limelight.

Prime Minister Meciar Holds News Conference

LD0412183992 Bratislava Slovak 1 Television Network in Slovak 1402 GMT 4 Dec 92

[News conference by Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar with foreign correspondents in Bratislava—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, is the agreement on the reduction of armed forces in Europe being observed during the two to one division of the Army?

[Meciar] The division of the Army is following the principle of division accoridng to a two to one ratio in all indicators, including the UN Protection Force troops, from which we are not withdrawing our membership and participation. We shall continue to take part jointly, with our unit being composed partly of troops of the Slovak Army and partly of troops of the Czech Army.

Regarding disarmament activities a mutual agreement has been signed, in which we guarantee the observation of all the quotas, which we also signed in the two to one ratio, for the division of combat systems. We presume that our neighbors, too, will observe this agreement and that the expected large consignments from the East will not infringe this agreement [as heard]. There will be no infringement on our part.

[Polish Radio correspondent Gorecky, in Czech] After 1 January it is not certain how many people of Slovak nationality will live and work in the Czech lands. I am afraid that after 1 January the Slovak language will completely disappear from television and radio broadcasting in the Czech lands. Do you have any plan to promote the national and in particular the cultural identity of these people? That is my first question. The second is as follows: If I remember correctly, certain passages from the Slovak Constitution state that during the time when there is no Slovak president you carry out his functions, including the appointment of ambassadors. Who do you want to appoint as Slovak ambassador to Prague?

[Meciar] Formally I am already carrying out some functions—not all—of the Slovak president now. I am not taking any concrete steps, though, that would collide with the steps of the existing federal president [as heard]. This has been agreed upon with Mr. Strasky, and thanks to this arrangement, no unnecessary political complications are occurring to which both parties might be sensitive. I will do everything in my power to have the

president properly elected as soon as possible. I do not know who it will be, but I know that it will not be me. I also do not know who the ambassador to Prague will be since this is an extremely important post. Even though Prague is very close to us both in language and culture we have not yet found anyone who would be willing to take this responsibility upon himself at the present time. It is a huge complex of packages that will have to be solved between us in the very near future. The selection is going on, but I do not yet know who the person will be.

[Unidentified Japanese television correspondent, in Japanese followed by Czech translation] The first home guard unit was formed in Hungary this year. What do you think about this and what is your view of the statement made by the Slovak defense minister, who did not exclude the possibility that similar units would be formed in Slovakia in the future?

[Meciar] The organization of defense is everyone's right. The type of organization is chosen according to historical and security aspects. We can choose an army and we can choose territorial forces, which will fulfill the task of protecting important structures and also, in a situation of extraordinary events, the role of law enforcement forces. The home guard system as the system of protecting structures of extraordinary importance cannot be ruled out in the Slovak Republic either.

After 1 January the structure of the Slovak Republic's Army will correspond to the one transferred from Czechoslovakia. In six months' time, however, a new concept will be drafted taking into account defense, terrain, and deployment of forces factors—and it will not exclude the home guard. This will not be the core element but in some places where such structures are located it can fulfill tasks rather well—especially in the time of a threat. [passage omitted]

[ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, a short while ago you proposed to Bonn a new conclusion of the treaty on friendship. This proposal did not meet with great popularity in Prague and the problem was postponed to the time when the states become independent.

[Meciar] The treaty on cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Germany means a commitment for us. The Slovak side has not excluded it; on the contrary, it assumes that in the future it will be possible to conclude a treaty, which will correspond to immediate interests, and if there is willingness on the German side it can be changed. Consultations and doubts surrounding this question were voiced in connection with the fact that we investigated Bavarian views as to why there were reservations in accepting the treaty in the Bundestag; we expressed Slovak views. There were apprehensions on the Czech side that the accommodating attitude of Slovakia, which could be aimed at a different assessment of the past could cause problems in the Czech Republic.

We were not and we are not interested in complicating the situation of the Czechs in any respect. That does not, however, exclude the fact that we all should seek ties which correspond to the intensity of mutual relations and intensity of cooperation.

Similarly, it will be so, for example, in the case of the treaty with the Russian Federation, which was not accepted in parliament. Slovakia will be interested as soon as possible either in taking over this treaty or preparing another one. This will reflect an element of independence of foreign policy. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, what is your assessment of the division of political forces in Slovakia in the coming months? Even though you do not have a coalition government, you have implemented all important acts such as the declaration of Slovak sovereignty and the adoption of the Constitution, above all with the support of the ex-Communist Party—the Party of Democratic Left and the Slovak National Party. Do you not fear that, given certain expectations of the deterioration of the economic situation, the political situation in the country will also become exacerbated? This could result in a similar paralysis in the parliament, among political parties, as was the case before the elections in June.

[Meciar] Ex-Communists or nationalists—these words do not generate a favorable impression because one must work and live with those who live in this country. We have not concluded a coalition with anyone, because we are a centrist party and because the numbers of those who support us in the parliament are sufficient to make it possible for us to stabilize both legislative and executive power.

We envisage that future development will be stable and preserved. There will be no marked changes in it either. There will be no change in the parties' position, nor in popular support, no matter what anyone may think. Pardon me for saying so, but I happen to know this country, it will not change.

As far as the possible formation of a coalition in future is concerned, this cannot be ruled out if interventions, which are ruled out from within but which can occur externally, take place in our movement. These interventions would weaken our power in parliament. This is not probable, but in such a situation a coalition would be a solution. Until that time, however, we have taken responsibility on ourselves and until that time—in cooperation with others, of course—we shall be fulfilling our promises.

In the National Council of the Slovak Republic there are five groups. These are our movement, the Party of Democratic Left, the Slovak National Party, the Christian Democratic Movement, and the Hungarian parties. The Party of Democratic Left and the Slovak National Party are amenable to cooperation with us. The Christian Democratic Movement will in principle oppose our actions—and that is good because we shall have a mirror and we shall know what not to do. The Hungarian parties follow their narrow national interest and they do not

consider, or rather at the moment they have not as yet reached the frame of mind, which would enable them to consider things on a statewide level. [passage omitted]

So I class Slovakia as a stable and stabilized country. All political parties turned down proposals to hold early elections in connection with the change of state and constitutional set-up. They know that we would waste much energy while the result would be almost identical, or that the improvement would be only very slight.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, many people in Slovakia, in the whole country, are concerned about the rise of intolerance in Slovakia. On 28 October I saw with my own eyes a group of skinheads in this town who were shouting "Juden raus" and the Slovaks were just looking on dispassionately. What do you think of this development in Slovakia?

[Meciar] First of all I object to the marking of Slovaks as born anti-Semites. I do not want to boast of the degree of tolerance compared to other nations because they might, rightfully, feel offended, but demonstrations of anti-Semitism may be the consequence of criminal activity of individuals or groups. It is not and will not be a political feature. If some acts have been committed, investigation is going on, often very complex investigation, since the culprits have various escape routes and are difficult to identify. If groups do behave in a similar manner, it does not mean they are evading the attention of law enforcement bodies.

Citizens of the Jewish faith are generally respected in Slovakia. There are altogether about 2,700 of them, according to their own data. As far as I am aware of the positions they hold—and I must say here that I am not very keen to find out what kind of faith anyone belongs to, I do not even know what kind of faith my closest colleagues profess, unless they confide in me themselves—well, as for those who told me they were of the Jewish faith, I know that they hold significant posts at work. The continuity of the state, which is being born and the one that was is given neither by the degree of democracy, nor by territory, nor by the manner and circumstances of its foundation. That we do not accept.

So as far as Jewish citizens are concerned, allow me to assure you that more attacks have been committed against Meciar alone than against the whole Jewish community. This is part of the issue of the civil nature of political life and the citizen's answerability for his own deeds. Where the perpetrator of offenses against law and order is not aware of this necessity, coercion from the state must play its part.

On Economy, Armed Forces

LD0512000992 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1700 GMT 4 Dec 92

["Regular" interview with Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar by Magda Pospisilova; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pospisilova] Mr. Prime Minister, trade unionists have rejected the draft budget for 1993. Its balanced nature, allegedly, shows a very brave, even illusory attitude on the part of government experts. Will it be necessary to embark on an unbalanced state budget after all?

[Meciar] The trade unionists made their acceptance of our agreement to the budget conditional on the fulfillment of 16 points, which they presented to the government. The government is working very hard on these. By Sunday [6 December] evening it should have the viewpoints clarified so that on Tuesday the budget can be approved in the government. The National Council has a significant voice as far as this is concerned. If the National Council of the Slovak Republic approves the budget it becomes law, it becomes binding on all; that is, on citizens, institutions, and the government.

The attitude of the trade unions is constructive. That is why they are trying to defend those interests, which do not increase the overall volume, but within the individual chapters they are redividing the funds. That is favorable, that can be done.

Furthermore, accepting a balanced budget depends on many circumstances, which are outside the control of our republic. For example, according to the output efficiency of the economies, money is divided in the IMF. If we had an unbalanced budget, the efficiency of the economy of Slovakia would fall. The share in the IMF of the money that we put there as Czechoslovakia would be smaller and thus the share of credits would also be smaller. This would automatically apply also to the World Bank and other institutions.

The agreement on a common currency with the Czech Republic depends on a balanced budget. If there is no balanced budget the Czech Republic will gain the unilateral right to withdraw from the idea of a common currency. At a time when we are not prepared to issue our own currency—I mean prepared in the sense that there is no money printed—we cannot take this step.

Balancing the budget also represents a certain change in the overall way of thinking on business matters and the entire state administration. Either we accomplish the break, which the government is proposing now, in 1993, and behave differently, or we will carry over an entire bag of problems into 1994, and then we will not be able to maintain the current standards. So this change is an essential condition for preserving a better point of departure for 1994. [passage omitted]

The government must implement policies that ensure that money is sound. Improving finances is also a part of improving the economy as a whole. We cannot rule out the possibility that at the end of 1993 there may be a deficit, but this deficit cannot be programmed and planned at its onset. That simply cannot be done. This is what I explained to the trade unionists yesterday and I think that we understood each other.

[Pospisilova] Mr. Prime Minister, the increase in pensions has been delayed now by half a year, and the government is seeking to delay it by another four months. Do you think that pensioners will be capable of coping with the financial situation which will be created following the price rises that have already been announced?

[Meciar] Pensions will be increased. The minister of labor and social affairs is in charge of putting forward specific figures, and stating for whom and how this will be applied—she will present a comprehensive programme tomorrow. [passage omitted]

There is no reason why we should not tell our citizens the truth— what our standing, our situation is. There is no other option but to tell the people the whole truth. Pretending that the situation is different, avoiding the issue—this does not make sense. There are ways to solve the situation; however, what I said yesterday at a meeting with trade unionists applies: The situation is bad, but not catastrophic.

[Pospisilova] The regulation of prices at which meat is being sold has angered producers. The government is said to be giving a gift to consumers at the expense of farmers. [passage omitted]

[Meciar] We have found ourselves in a situation where we have to take into account our population's income, we have to take into account the fact that we are approaching Christmas, the great traditional family holidays. In order to have good holidays, families need appropriate conditions. It is not possible to abuse this situation. This is why the government of the Slovak Republic discussed the possibility of price regulation with the Government of the Czech Republic. It is not possible to do this without an agreement. [passage omitted]

The government does not intend to assume the right to regulate prices always. Nevertheless, it cannot just watch an uncontrollable growth of prices, which exceeds the limit of consumers' capabilities. Subsequently, if prices rise to a high level, it would have found itself obliged to open the market—due to its policy of protecting the market—and we would then have foreign competition. Thus regulation is better than opening the door for other competitors who would suppress home producers. [passage omitted]

[Pospisilova] The transformation to republican bodies of the deputies to the Federal Assembly remains an unresolved problem although it should be settled by the end of the year. The Civic Democratic Alliance even threatened to leave the government coalition. Your stance obviously is not clear yet either since your experts have been in session in Trencianske Teplice since yesterday.

[Meciar] The decisionmaking takes place at several levels. First comes the question of whether to carry out this process at all. It ensues from the law on the ways of ending the Federation that it has to be carried out together with the takeover of the legal code of the federation. It is embodied there. This law was a constitutional one.

Next, there is the agreement of political parties in Slovakia. The party chairmen themselves declared at the meeting that they were in favor of the incorporation; that is, of the transfer of the deputies from the Federal Assembly to republican bodies. The only difference concerns the ways of doing this. The Party of Democratic Left wants all Slovak deputies to join the present single chamber. The HZDS would thus lose the present balance of power and would have to form a government coalition with someone else. We consider this to be a revision of election results to the Slovak National Council. This is not in line with the Slovak National Council's ability to act as a body and we did not accept this model.

There is another question of whether these deputies could be in some other, second chamber. Some suggest a senate—we do not accept that—or the second chamber. The second chamber could be functional since there will be several thousand laws to be passed. Some speak of two to six thousand that would either need checking as to whether they are valid or would require amendments. [passage omitted]

[Pospisilova] Do you think that this issue will be resolved by the end of the year?

[Meciar] In Slovakia, yes. Even at present, ways are being sought to carry out this operation without any major intervention in Slovakia's mechanism. For example, it is clear to me that if the vote of confidence in the government were to be passed in the second chamber the government would fall within 24 hours, since with the current ratio of forces it would not have a simple majority there. If it remains limited to the first chamber, the government is stable. Hence, these are the impacts that are hidden from the citizens. [passage omitted]

[Pospisilova] Mr. Prime MInister, certain fears have been voiced abroad again regarding the building of the Slovak Army. Was a meeting with the U.S. ambassador yesterday linked to this?

[Meciar] The content of our talks with the U.S. ambassador will be considered, according to an agreement with him, to be the private matter of the two of us for a while—later on it can be made public. Our discussion yesterday did not concern the Slovak Army.

I do not understand foreign fears about the Slovak Army. The size of the forces and extent of technical equipment will not be greater than it is the case with Czechoslovakia. This is only the issue of redeployment. International commitments are being met. An army of this size and technological equipment will not be a threat to anyone but will be sufficient for our defense against anyone. We do not want anything else.

Thus honestly meeting international commitments, embarking on good-neighbor relations with everybody around us. For instance, I held talks with the state secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of National Defense, during which we told each other there was no way we would try to settle our present disputes in a military way. The Hungarian side assured me that they considered this to be totally out of the question and I welcomed this. [passage omitted]

[Pospisilova] Mr. Prime Minister, you hinted at having certain health problems—could you tell our listeners more?

[Meciar] They were of a passing nature; it is over, we moved on.

Slovak Trade Unions Reject Draft State Budget

AU0512213692 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Dec 92 p 2

[TA SR report: "So They Only Pay for What They Consume"]

[Excerpt] Bratislava—At a session of the Slovak Council For Economic and Social Accord, which came to an end in Bratislava early yesterday morning, trade union representatives described the 1993 Slovak draft state budget as unacceptable. Slovak Confederation of Trade Unions Assembly Deputy Chairman Frantisek Kurej said that the budget was rejected because the trade unionists are also interested in maintaining social accord after the New Year. "The measures contained in the draft state budget tend to indicate that it could be breached," he emphasized.

According to him, the draft state budget puts severe restrictions on the social payments sphere. The trade unionists have calculated that a sum of 10 billion korunas—needed to cover requirements in the social sphere next year—is lacking. [passage omitted]

Strasky On Division of Federal Property Problems

AU0612170692 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 30 Nov 92 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Federal Prime Minister Jan Strasky by Petr Novacek; place and date not given: "Slovak Gold Is a Negligible Item"]

[Text] During the last round of talks between the Presidiums of republican governments in Bratislava, a great deal of commotion was stirred by arguments over, in particular, the so-called gold treasure of the Slovak State, the property of federal television, and coupon privatization. Addressing a rally in Kosice on Wednesday [25 November], Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar let himself be heard that, after the refusal of the Czech side to divide the property of federal television in a two to one ratio, the Slovak side changed its position on the division of the international gas and oil pipelines on CSFR territory. Does this mean that the division of federal property has been beset by new complications? This was our question for Federal Prime Minister Jan Strasky, who is one of the three Czech members of the parity-based Czech-Slovak commission for the settlement of claims connected with the division of the CSFR's property.

[Strasky] No new complications have arisen. Slovakia has simply returned to a certain understanding of the territorial principle for the division of immovable assets that had been repeatedly discussed earlier. According to this concept, "federal" immovable assets would remain in the possession of the republic on whose territory they are situated, but their value would be counted in the entire financial settlement between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic according to the formula two to one. The Czech side, however, decidedly and definitely insists on the territorial principle for the division of immovable federal assets without further financial settlement. Slovakia reacts to this by always playing the card of some additional company, the value of which ought to be reassessed and that ought to be divided in a modified way. Now we are living through one such period again.

[Novacek] Are you thinking of federal television and the transit gas and oil pipelines, the issue of which the Slovak side has now raised?

[Strasky] What companies I am thinking of is completely irrelevant. It was the Slovak side that pushed through the enumeration of companies in the law on the division of the CSFR's property that are to be divided on the basis of additional laws or agreements between the governments of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. Now the Slovak side used the problem of the liquidation of federal television as a pretext to further expand the category of these companies. As is known, however, federal television is being transformed on the basis of a different law and its property had actually been divided a year ago. Fortunately, the next meeting of the commission for the division of the CSFR's property ought to be the last opportunity for the Czech and Slovak sides to supplement the list of companies that should be divided differently than laid down in the approved constitutional law.

[Novacek] Judging from Prime Minister Meciar's statement, this will probably concern the transit oil pipeline and the transit gas pipeline. What is your view of their division?

[Strasky] The Transpetrol and Transgas companies were built with a certain financial contribution from the Czech part of the Czechoslovak economy. This Czech part is evidently higher than the Czech share derived from the territorial criterion, according to which only some 30 percent of the oil pipeline and 48 percent of the gas pipeline in Czechoslovakia are situated on the territory of the Czech Republic. If the Czech side wants to apply the territorial principle, which is disadvantageous

for it, even in this case, this testifies, in my opinion, to its accommodating approach. The Slovak side can, of course, have a different opinion but our commission has not yet received any specific proposals from Bratislava.

[Novacek] The commission will undoubtedly also discuss the problem of coupon privatization, over which a heated debate reportedly evolved at the talks between the Presidiums of the republican governments.

[Strasky] The Slovak side has thus far been adamant in its opposition to any kind of settlement regarding property privatized by the coupon method, in the event of citizens of the Slovak Republic acquiring a greater property in the Czech Republic than Czech citizens in Slovakia, or the other way around. Thursday morning, this overhang [previs] was 14.5 billion korunas to the benefit of Slovak citizens. In the fifth round, however, Czech holders of investment coupons and, in particular, Czech investment privatization funds will have to focus more on Slovak property if they want to place their remaining investment points. Even though the final result of the first round of coupon privatization can greatly differ from Thursday's figure of 14.5 billion korunas, the Czech side intends to insist on the financial settlement of the first round of coupon privatization. This would, of course, be a settlement in the book value of this property, not in its market value, even though it is in the latter form that the property is actually being transferred. After all, we cannot tell the people: The state is breaking up, be so kind and return your coupons to the common pile.

[Novacek] There is yet another matter that greatly irritates the Slovak side—the gold treasure of the Slovak State from the years 1939-49, which Slovakia wants to have returned. What will happen to this gold treasure of supposedly 7.3 tonnes?

[Strasky] Gold is no Transpetrol—everyone knows what is meant, which is why this is a politically and highly sensitive issue for the Slovak Government. In practical terms, however, it is a negligible item. We are speaking about property valued at approximately 2 billion korunas, which is approximately 6 percent of the CSFR's gold treasure. I am convinced that Slovakia will be satisfied in an honorable way without the basic principle of property division according to the two to one formula being violated.

Kocarnik Outlines Expected 1993 Czech Budget Development

AU0612180392 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 1 Dec 92 pp 1,3

[Report by "(do)": "The Czech Republic Budget Is Banking on a Recovery"]

[Text] A new taxation system will be introduced next year, the federal budget will completely disappear, and health care costs will be covered by extrabudgetary funds. Consequently, comparing this year's Czech budget with its draft for next year is—to say the least—difficult. Despite this, there are two obvious differences between the government draft budget and this year's budget: The proportion of the gross national product redistributed by the budget is reduced and the enterprises' share in budget expenditures is also reduced.

The blueprint of the government draft Czech Republic budget for 1993, put forward yesterday by Finance Minister Ivan Kocarnik at a news conference, envisages that—for the first time since the start of transformation—the gross national product will increase from 1 to 3 percent, that inflation will hover between 15 and 17 percent (the influence of the new taxation system being some 6 percent), and that the average annual unemployment rate will remain at under 5 percent, although it will be higher at the end of the year. The balance of payments will be equalized. Kocarnik admitted that this anticipated development will be influenced by external factors that cannot be altered by economic policy. The continuing world recession and Czechoslovakia's partition are among these factors.

To achieve these aims, government economic policy will make use of the new taxation system, which will—ideally—reduce the tax burden on the entrepreneurial sphere. This should act as a stimulus for investment. Moreover, the budget policy stipulates a balanced budget so that the state deficit cannot serve as a stimulus for inflation. Along with wage liberalization—which will apply as of 1 January 1993—legal measures allowing government policy to intervene the moment wage increases "get out of hand" will also be introduced and will form part of the effort to suppress inflationary influences. The government is recommending that average wage increases be limited to 15 percent.

The Czech Republic budgetary system (the central budget, health care, and local budgets) is counting on having the same revenue and expenditure—amounting to 418.9 billion korunas. This exceeds the 1992 budget by 43.6 billion korunas; the population will contribute some 32 billion korunas and the enterprise sphere will contribute 24 billion korunas. However, the population will have an 86 percent share in the increased resources, while the enterprises will have less than a 9 percent share. A debt service has been included in the budget's composition for the first time. In 1993 this will amount to 13.5 billion korunas, while the Czech Republic's overall indebtedness (including its IMF debts, but excluding its debts in the banking sector) will amount to 125 billion korunas by 1 January 1993. As this is rather a heavy burden for a new state, the government will submit a proposal to the Czech National Council that the National Property Fund should also participate in redeeming the debts. It should contribute a sum of 6.5 billion in 1993.

The budget reflects the endeavor for a targeted and not an across-the-board social policy. The state compensatory allowance should not be paid for children whose parents' income per capita is more than twice the minimum wage. This compensatory allowance should also

not be paid to working pensioners whose income (apart from their pension) is more than half the minimum wage guarar teed by the state.

Of the Czech state budget's expenditure—as proposed by the government—the greater part by far falls to the population (56 percent); the enterprises' share drops to below 8 percent. A new tax, value-added tax, plays a leading role in the revenue part of the budget. It should add 126.4 billion korunas to the budget, that is, 33 percent. Income tax from legal persons, given the envisaged budget development, will amount to 85.9 billion korunas, which is 22 percent of revenue.

When formulating its state budget for next year, the government proceeded from this year's results and is convinced that the economy has indeed pushed off from the bottom. This is indicated by development in the gross national product—which has been growing since the second quarter—from the significant improvement in construction output, and from the hope that the September increase in industrial output (for the first time) will continue in the succeeding months of the year. Another positive sign is the rise in retail trade turnover, which for the first three quarters of 1992 was 18 percent higher than the same period last year. According to Ivan Kocarnik, there is an obvious two-track development in the enterprise sphere: On the one hand, privatized and restructured enterprises are adapting quickly, whereas state enterprises are still a brake on the economy, a brake whose restraining influence will also have an effect next year. Nevertheless, foreign trade development—in which the replacement of lost markets by new ones in the advanced economies is obvious—demonstrates the enterprise sphere's considerable ability to adapt itself.

Customs Chief: Embargo Being Enforced at Border

AU0312135192 Budapest MTI in English 1607 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] Budapest, 1 December (MTI)—Eleven criminal prosecutions have been started this year against Hungarian customs guards on grounds of corruption, several commanders have been relieved of duty for "non-observance of control," and more than 150 disciplinary resolutions have been handed down. In more than 1,000 cases deliveries have been denied permission to cross the border, in some cases in connection with the UN embargo against Yugoslavia.

The above was reported by Brigadier General Mihaly Arnold, the national commander of the Customs Guards, at a press conference held in Budapest on Tuesday [1 December].

Tobacco and alcohol smuggling are still the main offences being recorded.

The value of evasion uncovered by customs guards totalled 4.5 billion forints, and goods were confiscated to a value of 1 billion forints. There was no major rise in the number of cases, with 6,500 criminal proceedings begun this year, but cases were more complex and involved higher values than in previous years.

Ministry Protests Delays

LD0412171592 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] The Hungarian Foreign Ministry protests most strongly that as a consequence of the measures taken by the Romanian authorities, freight traffic on the two countries' joint border has become paralyzed. The memorandum relating to this was handed over to the senior diplomat at the Romanian Embassy in Budapest. The Foreign Ministry has also informed the Budapest representatives of the EC and other affected countries about the border situation.

At Nagylak, Biharkeresztes, and Gyula truck drivers have to wait two to three days. The vehicles form a line several kilometers long, and thus also impede the lives of the people living in the border settlements.

Freight Traffic Halts

LD0412172192 Budapest MTI in English 1624 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Budapest, December 4 (MTI)—Freight traffic has been paralysed at the Hungarian-Romanian border, Hungarian Border Guard spokesman Jozsef Komuves said on Friday [4 December]. At the border stations of Nagylak, Biharkeresztes and Gyula, trucks are standing in 3-4 km long lines, having to wait for two to three days to cross.

In protest against the extremely long wait, 30 trucks blocked the road 1.5 km from the Biharkeresztes crossing Thursday night. Police managed to restore order four hours later. Similar protests had been staged earlier.

The Hungarian Border Guard is unable to suggest an alternative route for the trucks because of the UN-imposed sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro. Passenger traffic, however, continues unhindered from Hungary to Romania, while cars wanting to gain entry into Hungary have to wait for about four hours at Biharkeresztes.

Deputy Chairman Furman Views MDF Prospects

AU0412122792 Budapest PESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Nov 92 p 5

[Interview with Imre Furman, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, by Zoltan Fekete; place and date not given: "Back to the Quiet Power"]

[Excerpts] The liberal workshop of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] held a successful conference recently. According to the organizers, the conference achieved its goal and showed an intellectual power that could be the foundation of a future program. We interviewed Imre Furman, deputy MDF chairman and one of the leading personalities in its national liberal faction, about the future of the MDF.

[Fekete] Who will prepare the programs for the MDF national conference scheduled for January 1993. Are the various workshops, the national liberals, and the Christian Democrats planning the future of the MDF separately or together?

[Furmann] The MDF does not yet have to create a new program because the present one is still valid, with an adequate modification of the coalition government. Those who think in terms of a new program are people who have lost their sense of proportion because we still have two years until the next elections, and I do not think that we will have to come up with a new program or a modification of the present one until that time. The efforts of the national liberals within the MDF are not primarily aimed at the national conference in January 1993; these efforts are rather aimed at carrying out a fine modification of the present program.

The current debate within the MDF is mainly about the evaluation of the past two to three years of activity, including the MDF's activity in parliament, its governing activity, and party activity. There are people who think that we will have to make a drastic and radical change in our activity. Others say that the government has done a lot, albeit not in a spectacular way, but according to the original program, and this has consolidated relations. These people would like to see a European-style bourgeois democracy in Hungary. [passage omitted]

[Fekete] Before the elections, what brought Istvan Csurka, Imre Furmann, or Sandor Lezsak together in one team?

[Furmann] Basically, we all wanted a social market economy, a constitutional order, and a pluralist democracy. All those who opted for this belonged to one team. This was also formulated in the MDF's statutes and the MDF program. It would be very easy to solve the current debates by checking whose activity is not in harmony with the original statute that was accepted by all. We should examine the extent to which the various voices that appear today under the guise of the MDF differ from the original program of the MDF. The owners of the aforementioned voices have found an organizational vacuum in which they could easily "advance." Naturally, this applies to all parties, but this appeared with greater weight in our party, the largest governing party.

[Fekete] What problems are there that contradict the statutes?

[Furmann] For example, the exaggerated stress on the administration of justice, something that totally contradicts the quiet power [MDF's election slogan] because the quiet power means balanced and firm progress, rather than threatening certain social groups. This style was totally foreign to the MDF in the past. [passage omitted]

[Fekete] What kind of party would the MDF voters prefer? It seems that Istvan Csurka has a very broad base.

[Furmann] We have never admitted that Istvan Csurka's ideas command a majority. We have always said that most of our current active members, about 5,000-6,000 in number, support Istvan Csurka. However, the MDF has 27,550 members today, and I am convinced that most of these people do not support Csurka, just like the more than two million voters who helped us gain power. Most of the voters continue to be in favor of the policy of quiet power, a policy that speaks clearly and provides clear solutions to social problems. [passage omitted]

Bishop Tokes on Self-Determination, Democracy

AU0412112292 Budapest PESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Nov 92 p 17

[Interview with Presbyterian Bishop Laszlo Tokes by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given: "Hungarians in Transylvania and Self-Determination"]

[Excerpts] At its meeting held in Kolozsvar [Cluj] in October, the National Council of Deputies, which is the leading body of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania [RMDSZ—UDMR in Romanian], adopted a historical declaration about the self-determination of the Hungarian population in Romania, as both a demand and a goal in the future struggle of the RMDSZ. Presbyterian Bishop Laszlo Tokes' dignified and balanced speech decided the open struggle between the followers and opponents of self-determination, the so-called "radicals" and "moderates" in the organization. [passage omitted]

[PESTI HIRLAP] After the RMDSZ declaration in Kolozsvar, both the official government and the opposition strongly protested, and the RMDSZ was forced to offer explanations almost immediately.

[Tokes] We see here the growing pains of democracy and political maturity, namely that everything must be explained here. It is very dubious to speak about democracy in Romania, because this country lacks the basic knowledge of democracy and a democratic way of thinking. It is also impossible to explain certain Protestant traditions to the Orthodox Church. Something similar has occurred this time, too. If we waited for a time when we no longer have to explain things, perhaps we would have to postone such a step forward for good. [passage omitted]

[PESTI HIRLAP] Even the opposition regards the Kolozsvar Declaration as a sign of the RMDSZ's radicalization. In your opinion, is the RMDSZ strong enough to face this political struggle?

[Tokes] Unfortunately, we cannot exclude the possibility that we have to explain this step and the declaration in general, and not only to the Romanian side, but also to our own people. Radicalism does not necessarily meet with undivided understanding and recognition within the RMDSZ. Personally, I am in favor of the policy of self-determination, because the RMDSZ could get into a state of dismemberment and lack of character. We cannot articulate political demands and we cannot properly represent political interests, simply because the smallest common denominator is already of very low value. We can no longer be the captives of consensus politics. We have had to accept a change that has not brought unanimous appreciation, but it has made us stronger. It has clarified certain political objectives and mobilized those who really want to do something. Probably we will lose the idealistically great national unity, which in fact does not even exist and is only illusory, but we will mobilize forces that are basically dissatisfied with the results and with the policy of the RMDSZ. This is potentially a greater force than unfounded unity. I consider the RMDSZ to be strong enough to carry this declaration through. [passage omitted]

[PESTI HIRLAP] The RMDSZ has become further isolated as a result of all this, and its relations with the opposition, with the Democratic Convention, have deteriorated. One can even imagine the possibility that the RMDSZ might become an opposition to the opposition. Do you fear such a danger?

[Tokes] I think that the negative attitude of the opposition is not a genuine one; it mainly originates from conditioned reflexes. In the current situation in Romania, the opposition cannot afford to applaud us. The moderate leadership of the opposition is intelligent enough to understand our policy and accept it as a

reality, and will continue to coexist with us. As for those who will reject us even further, there is nothing new in their attitude. The opposition is not uniform; it is full of contradictions. Our declaration will really be a test of opposition attitude for the real Romanian opposition. [passage omitted]

Ethnic Group Protests 'Desecration' in Cluj

AU0412120492 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 2 Dec 92

[Text] Budapest, 2 Dec (MTI)—In a protest against the disgraceful treatment of Hungarian monuments in Transylvania and the desecration of the King Matthias statue in Cluj, the Board of the World Federation of Hungarians (WFH) issued an appeal on Tuesday.

The appeal points out that Transylvania is regarded as a homeland not only by the three main ethnic communities—Romanians, Hungarians and Germans—but also by many other ethnic groups: Ukrainians, Gypsies, Armenians, Poles, Serbs, Slovaks and others. Due to the xenophobic policy of the Romanian state, the German community, which used to number some 800,000, has disappeared almost completely. The same happened to the Transylvanian Jewry, and those in power have a similar fate in store for the Hungarians in Transylvania. After decades of cultural genocide committed in silence, since the fall of the Ceausescu regime the Transylvanian Hungarians have been continually laid siege to with an unprecedented fervour, to the point of naked acts of aggression. Discrimination, humiliation and provocations have become the order of the day in public life, the press and the political arena.

The latest attempt, which occured in Cluj on December 1, 1992, indicates that those in power are not even deterred by the risk of sparking off a grave ethnic conflict, says the WFH Board. The statue of King Matthias, a work by Janos Fadrusz erected in memory of this great son of the city by the local Hungarians early this century, has been desecrated. Pushing aside the protective chain of young Hungarians with police support, a memorial table, expropriating the historical personality of King Matthias, one of the most important Hungarian and East European symbols, was put on the statue.

In its appeal to the Hungarians of the world, the WFH Board emphasizes: It should be emphatically brought to the knowledge of the Romanian Government that this action was an act of unacceptable irresponsibility.

King Matthias, who ruled Hungary from 1458-90, was the country's most successful king, and an enlightened monarch.

Cabinet Approves Long-Term Military Plan

LD0412153692 Budapest MTI in English 1436 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Budapest, December 4 (MTI)—Until 1995, the government's military goal is to maintain the Hungarian Army's capability of action and from then on its capabilities as a defence force, says a long-term development and modernization plan for the Hungarian Army, approved by government ministers at Thursday's cabinet session.

The plan was presented to the press by the government spokeswoman on Friday. It sets the guidelines for modernization in the next 15-18 years.

Ministers also discussed the issue of Hungarian soldiers' graves and heroes' monuments in the Russian Federation. The cabinet wants to conclude an agreement with Russia on the care and placement of soldiers' graves and monuments.

Meanwhile, a committee to be appointed by the defence minister will start talks with Russian authorities about a monument to be erected in Uriv, in Russia, next year, to mark the dramatic defeat of the 2d Hungarian Army at the Don River 50 years ago. [passage omitted]

Solidarity Tentatively Accepts Enterprise Pact

AU0412120092 Warsaw PAP in English 2202 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] Gdansk, Dec 1—The National Commission of the Solidarity trade union which debated on Tuesday [1 December] in Gdansk conditionally agreed to sign the state Enterprise Pact earlier initialed by Solidarity, the government, and the Confederation of Employers.

The Commission made its signing of the pact conditional on the government's using the legislative fast track for the implementation of agreements reached by negotiation. It also demanded that draft laws on reforming the state treasury and mass privatization programme be included in the agreements that will be later negotiated by the union and government.

A resolution adopted by the National Commission stressed that "not all the disputes between the union and the government have been settled and not all the expectations of the unionists have been met, including the elimination of the popiwek (excessive wage tax)."

The National Commission decided to carry out a nationwide strike on December 14, to support its demand for the compensation of higher costs of living. The strike is connected with a Solidarity government collective dispute which is continuing at the moment.

"We cannot accept the reduction of wages and this is exactly in the government-proposed budget," said the spokesman for the National Commission of Solidarity, Grzegorz Jaczynski.

Warsaw Branch Opposes Pact

AU0312132492 Warsaw PAP in English 2220 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 30—The Mazowsze Solidarity region on Monday [30 November] called on the union's leadership not to sign the "pact on state-owned enterprises" that had been negotiated with the government.

At its two-day meeting which began in Gdansk, northern Poland, on Monday, the National Commission is to decide whether to sign the document or not.

According to the Mazowsze region, it is necessary to sign a "social agreement embracing the basic problems of the process of transition." However, the pact does not meet the expectations, local activists claim.

Meanwhile, Minister of Industry and Trade Waclaw Niewiarowski announced that the restructuring of the Polish iron and steel industry, to be carried out over the next 10 years, envisages employment cuts by 80 per cent. At least 50 per cent of those made redundant will be given other jobs, the minister said at a meeting with steel workers, also attended by Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka. "The restructuring process must be started right away, or it will be too late next year and the iron and steel industry will collapse," Niewiarowski warned.

In another development, the Polish Teachers Union (ZNP) leadership decided to revive its national protest committee and picket the parliament building during the Sejm (lower house) debates, ZNP spokesman Wojciech Sierakowski said. The ZNP Main Board announced that cuts in education spending envisaged in the 1993 budget draft will make it impossible to properly implement the tasks of the education system. The Board also turned down the ministerial proposal to cut employment in education by 34 percent.

NIK Suspected of 'Destabilizing' Government

AU0412135792 Warsaw NOWA EUROPA in Polish 1 Dec 92 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Maneuvers Around NIK"]

[Text] The Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] is currently the target of surreptitious dealings. The current NIK chairman, Lech Kaczynski, can hardly be accused of sluggishness in reforming this institution; in fact, he is pursuing a kind of glasnost by presenting information on its activity. But he is the only opposition politician holding a major state post—he is in opposition to the government and the president—and therefore anything he does is immediately interpreted by members of the ruling coalition as an act of subversion against the Suchocka government.

The latest visit by NIK inspectors to the Office of the Council of Ministers, part of a general inspection of the work of central institutions, ended with Jan M. Rokita, head of this office, accusing NIK of violating procedures. Kaczynski was suspected of wanting to destabilize the government, personified in this case by the head of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Soon afterwards there were reports in the Sejm, quickly denied, that the parliamentary clubs of the Democratic Union and Polish Socialist Party were going to call for Kaczynski's dismissal. At the same time, President Walesa publicly expressed concern over the NIK's activity, and his spokesman, Andrzej Drzycimski, said that only the Sejm can dismiss Kaczynski, and that the president has nothing to say on the matter for the time being.

But it is quite clear to anyone that if the president did want to make changes to the NIK to suit his purposes, now would be the best time to do it. The anti-Walesa lobby in the Sejm is relatively weak, and the government is anxious to have conflict-free relations with the president. Therefore it appears that according to the signals emanating from the Belvedere, the president would like to make the most of this present juncture of circumstances.

Supreme Chamber of Inspection, Walesa in Dispute

LD0412192692 Warsaw PAP in English 1701 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 4—President of the Supreme Chamber of Inspection (NIK) Lech Kaczynski denied President Lech Walesa's Thursday [4 December] statement for the television "Panorama" news programme, in which he claimed not to have received any information from NIK. According to Kaczynski NIK has conveyed to President Lech Walesa 41 comprehensive reports on results of inspections, carried out over the first 9 months of the year and related to economic and social issues important for the country. He added that NIK had received acknowledgement for the conveyed information by the President's Chancellery.

Forged Signatures Found on Senate Candidate's List

AU0312132792 Warsaw PAP in English 2224 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Text] Walbrzych, Nov 30—The district prosecutors office in Walbrzych is conducting an investigation into the falsification of signatures on a list supporting the nomination of Antoni Borkowski of the Center Accord (PC) for senator.

The authenticity of the signatures was questioned by the provincial election committee in September of last year. Their investigation showed that quite a few names on the list belonged to people who were not alive at the time the list was signed or had never existed at all.

Of the 3,200 people who had allegedly signed the list, 1,650 have been questioned so far. Three hundred and six of them questioned the authenticity of their signatures. Three employees of the PC election office are suspected of committing the forgery.

The results of the investigation and subsequent possible verdict will not, as a consequence, influence the make up of the Senate. Two candidates from the Democratic Union (UD) won the Senate election in Walbrzych province, and Borkowski himself is no longer a member of the PC.

Kropiwnicki Forecasts Improved Economy

AU0312132692 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 30—The year 1993 should bring at least a 2 percent rise in the gross national product, a fall in inflation and in the budget deficit, and a rise in unemployment to three million people, said Minister Jerzy Kropiwnicki, head of the Central Office of Planning (CUP) during a Monday [30 November] press conference in Lodz. According to the minister, these results may be attained if the budget is approved in the form in which it was submitted to the Sejm (lower house), or with a few amendments only, and on condition that budget spending is not burdened with more expenditure on social matters.

Asked about the impact of the stability of the coalition of the Democratic Union (UD) and Christian National Union (ZChN) on Premier Suchocka's government, Kropiwnicki said that "owing to the agreement between these two parties, the government is able to govern the state and manage its economy responsibly and in an antirecession manner, and ensure the internal and external security of Poland. This coalition will survive till the end of this parliament. The conditions of its existence have been described in detail," added the minister.

Asked about the political activity of former interior minister Antoni Macierewicz, Kropiwnicki, who is also deputy chairman of the ZChN said: "Macierewicz has created his own party. This means he has accepted the fact that he was removed from the ZChN."

Liberal Democrats' Chairman on Party Conflicts

PM0412104492 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 21-22 Nov 92 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Donald Tusk, Liberal Democratic Congress chairman, by correspondent Norbert Potocki; place and date not given]

[Text] [Potocki] Did the Gdansk convention resolve conflicts within the Liberal Democratic Congress [KLD] to the extent that we can now confidently expect the KLD parliamentary caucus to be unanimous in its position on general issues?

[Tusk] The convention did not rectify the divergences within the KLD; on the contrary, it confirmed that we hold different views on a variety of matters. On the other hand, however, it exploded the popular opinion that the KLD is rocked by internal splits and fights over leadership positions, and that there is a fine balance between the forces of the internal opposition and the "flagship" configuration of power displayed for the benefit of external political scene.

It became apparent during the convention that the KLD's internal problems, or differences of opinion, were more a reflection of so-called "press-generated facts" than of any real and serious conflicts.

[Potocki] In an interview granted recently to the Information Agency [AI], Deputy Jan Lopuszanski stated that the government coalition is held together only by the pro-state attitude of its individual parties, which otherwise have nothing whatsoever in common. In this situation, does the KLD intend to keep discussing what are currently the most controversial parliamentary concerns, that is, abortion, the status of religious instruction in state schools, and integration with Europe?

[Tusk] The diagnosis put forward by Jan Lopuszanski is reasonably precise. However, the pro-state thinking also includes economic and other considerations. Even so, given the varied and sometimes opposing views, we have managed to reach agreement on compromise solutions. Having said this, I still do not deny that pro-state thinking is arguably the only "binding factor" shared by the whole coalition. However, it is such an important factor that it can be relied upon to serve the coalition unity very well indeed. I can also assure you that every action and every initiative taken by the Liberals will be primarily focused on one overriding objective: stabilization of the country's political situation and support for the policy of Hanna Suchocka's government.

[Potocki] Does this mean that sensitive subjects will be generally avoided by the groups comprising the government coalition?

[Tusk] We will certainly not set out to avoid sensitive subjects; on the other hand, we do not really see why such subjects should merit any exceptional interest on the part of the Council of Ministers.

[Potocki] The KLD is seen as a "tough" group when it comes to social and economic matters. What does this mean?

[Tusk] The toughness which is supposedly the Liberals' trademark is partly a myth, unless you believe that it is our toughness that gives us the conviction that employers must preserve the right to decide the future of their enterprises. That is why our concept of how strikes should be resolved is not always convergent with the intentions of the strikers themselves. Hence also our proposal for a government philosophy in which the place of the trade unions would be restricted, but not excessively and artificially limited, because the role of the trade unions in our country follows naturally from their demonstrable power. On the other hand, in our opinion there is no need to reinforce this position even further by means of government decisions.

We certainly believe that the state's caring and protective functions should be restricted and made commensurate with its real financial possibilities. This may sound cruel, but a state's finances must be managed in a way similar to family finances. Regardless of how much my child might like bananas, I should not buy them if I cannot afford them. Nor should I take a loan to be able to buy them, nor yet should I steal with the same purpose in mind.

In other words, we will persuade everyone to view Poland's everyday reality boldly and in a precise light. We are a poor country whose prospects for future success are, however, not too bad, and from this situation we must draw the inevitable conclusions concerning the sphere of state welfare provisions.

[Potocki] Does the Liberals' critical attitude to the "Enterprises Pact" also follow from the same conviction?

[Tusk] It is not true that our attitude to the "Enterprises Pact" is critical as such. We only stress that relations between private entrepreneurs and the world of politics at large must be regulated in parallel to each of these spheres being regulated internally. We must demonstrate by our words and actions that the currently emerging middle class in Poland is a natural ally of political and economic reforms, that both democracy and capitalism can be built in Poland precisely with the involvement of the new entrepreneurs, their dynamism, and their approval. There is no way in which it could be built without or against them.

Consequently, what we suggest is not that the pact be overturned, since it is an accurate reflection of a real interplay of forces in Poland, but that it accommodate a heightened sensitivity to the problems of private entrepreneurs.

[Potocki] Are you in favor of the theory—supported, among others, by Aleksander Hall—that the right to form governments is vested with groups which trace their lineage to the large political camp derived from the Solidarity movement?

[Tusk] Let me give you my honest opinion: I am not interested in the genesis of political groups and individual political activists. In my view, what counts is a given political formation's ability to run the country. What matters is what they have to say about the future, not about the past.

Today in Poland it so happens that most of the political parties deriving their descent from that larger camp which represented Solidarity as a mass anticommunist movement—not, let me stress, Solidarity as a trade union organization—represent the moderate political outlook, despite often pursuing contrasting interests. This includes also the Solidarity trade union organization. And this is the principal way in which I would analyze and assess all these political groups. The question of their lineage is quite insignificant: I regard it as of less than secondary importance.

Poll on Catholics' Attitude to Social Issues

AU0412094892 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 30—The overwhelming majority of Poles declare themselves to be Roman Catholic, but many of their responses to social issues are somewhat at variance with the church's teaching, according to the results of an opinion poll released on Monday [30 November] by the CBOS [Public Opinion Research Center] organization.

In the survey, conducted in the second half of November on behalf of Poland's influential left-wing weekly POLITYKA, CBOS found that 95 percent of Poles declared themselves to be Roman Catholics, with 1.8 percent following other denominations or religions. Only 2.7 percent of Poles admitted to being non-believers. Also,

61.2 percent of those polled also approved of instruction in the Roman Catholic faith in Polish schools, with 28.5 percent opposing this.

However, further questions revealed that Polish religious and social attitudes are in some instances less unequivocal. For instance, only 47 percent of Poles believe that there is only one true religion, with 36 percent disputing this. This percentage is higher among the inhabitants of large cities, and 63 percent of students and school pupils accept that other religions are "true."

Furthermore, 58 percent of those polled stated that a good Catholic need not necessarily be a practicing church attender, while 36 percent disagreed. In addition, 42 percent believe that a homosexual can be a good Catholic, with 29 percent disagreeing.

Thirty-five percent of those polled supported the abolition of the celibacy requirement for Catholic priests (47 percent disagreed), however, the overwhelming majority (66 percent) opposed the ordination of women priests, with only 17 percent approving.

On social questions, 67.9 percent disapproved of the Catholic Church's prohibition of the use of artificial contraception, 56.1 percent disagreed with the prohibition of abortion (28.9 percent agreeing with the church's teaching on the issue), and 53.9 percent disagreed with the prohibition of premarital sex. Opinions on the church's attitudes on divorce and on pornography were evenly split.

French Chief of Staff Addresses Military Conference

AU0312141692 Warsaw POLSKA ZBROJNA in Polish 26 Nov 92 p 2

[Report by Andrzej Medykowski: "A Polish-French Vision of Security"]

[Text] Admiral Jacques Lanxade, chief of the General Staff of the French Armed Forces, attended a conference on the subject of Poland's defense system at the National Defense Academy, during which he described how he thought the situation in Europe will develop and answered questions on the defense system and armed forces of Europe.

"My vision of a united Europe is optimistic," he said. "The dangers are disappearing. However," he warned, "we are unable to define the precise limit of security. The future of the countries of the former USSR, especially Russia itself, is uncertain. The strength and mobility of the forces of Russia and Ukraine are not fully known. The political instability on the borders of Russia is a great danger, especially because there are 25 million Russians living outside Russia. A clash with and an intervention of Russian forces could lead to an international crisis. The Yugoslav conflict is a dramatic illustration of the problems we might face.

"Our joint security will depend on preserving a strategic balance in nuclear and conventional weapons. NATO should continue to be an important instrument ensuring a balance of forces on our continent."

The French guest referred to the United States' role in Europe. This role involves counterbalancing the enormous military potential in the East. An American strategic guarantee is a major factor, and the presence of American forces is a concrete expression of this guarantee and also guarantees ties with Europe over the Atlantic. NATO must expand, and France intends to take part in NATO's revival.

"Needless to say, France has decided to retain its nuclear deterrent and its conventional armed forces, reduced to a sensible level, i.e. enough to prevent the formation of a vacuum that might endanger European stability. For instance, French land forces will number 225,000 men, and the Air Force will have no less than 400 combat aircraft.

"Stability and equilibrium in Europe will depend on the gradual introduction of a system of collective security. For this purpose it is essential to increase the role of the CSCE, which is becoming a UN regional organization and the basic forum of European security. Further steps in this direction are conventional disarmament, the building of confidence measures, and the peaceful solving of conflicts. The introduction of a code of conduct for European countries should crown this process.

"The task of the EC is to develop a foreign and defense policy. The WEU [Western European Union] will be an armed phalanx of the Political Union. It should obtain suitable resources for activity, and the first important steps are to open a joint planning cell, and move the WEU secretariat to Brussels. Together with Germany, France has started to form a joint military corps open to all members of the WEU. The following tasks are envisaged for this corps: cooperation with NATO in the event of an aggression against any of its members and in peacekeeping and peace-restoring missions, and participation in humanitarian actions, especially under UN auspices.

"Poland's gradual acceptance into the Political Union will permit it to join the West European defense system. No one should ignore the fact that in the Europe that is now taking shape, Poland and France are once again mutually linked, and their security rests on a common foundation.

"Cooperation in the manufacture of armaments, especially radio direction-finding equipment and aircraft engines, is possible. The problem is to find the right economic solutions," said Admiral Lanxade.

Supplies on Seized Ship Run Low; Ukrainian Ships Halted

AU0412162892 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1506 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 4/12/1992—The press office of the Romanian Transport Ministry informed that in the matter of the Romanian tugboat Dragasani, that ministry would request the support of the Romanian Foreign Ministry in getting it released by the Serbian authorities, as the food supplies of the crew (14 on the tug itself and another 10 in the convoy) are running low.

The Romanian tugboat was stopped on the Danube by the Serbian authorities in response to the Romanian authorities' having confined three Yugoslav boats in the Danube port of Galati after finding a number of irregularities about their cargo.

The same source confirmed Friday, December 4, that three Ukrainian ships were confined in the port of Galati by the port's customs authorities, namely Zlataus, N. Protipaev, and Kaptan Surkov. The reasons for that decision have to do, just as in the case of the Yugoslav ships, with the finding of certain irregularities about the cargo [reference to products forbidden by the UN embargo imposed on FRY].

Ships To Suspend Usage of Yugoslav Lock on Danube

AU0412194592 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1852 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 4/12/1992—The Ministry of Transport of Romania decided that, for the time being, Romanian ships should no longer pass through the Yugoslav lock on the Danube. As the press office of this ministry shows, the measure has been taken as an outcome of the illegal action taken by the Yugoslav authorities to stop Romanian ships sailing through that lock as it happened with the train of barges "Dragasani" that are short of food now and need medical assistance.

Starting December 2 the Romanian lock at Iron Gates became operational both ways as overhaul works came to an end. So, the Yugoslav side can no longer influence Romanian shipment or any traffic of ships.

At Iron Gates II transit is made through the Romanian lock without any restriction but the ones imposed by the Security Council's resolutions regarding the embargo against Yugoslavia.

Owing to the restrictions and taxes imposed by the Yugoslav side, traffic on the Danube is very slow and has serious implications for the activity in the Romanian ports, shows the press release of the Ministry of Transport.

Prime Minister Interviewed on Hungarian Minorities

LD0612135392 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0805 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Interview with Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu with special correspondent Levente Suekoesd in Bucharest; Vacaroiu in Romanian fading into Hungarian translation; date not given—recorded].

[Text] [Suekoesd] I cannot ignore the fact that the Romanian press keeps claiming that the present government was not composed by you or the present government party, the Democratic National Salvation Front [DNSF], but by President Iliescu himself. Do you deny these rumors? In your view, what was Mr. Iliescu's real role in the composition of the government?

[Vacaroiu] With regard to that, I can say that President Iliescu had practically no say in what the new government should be like. The talks I have been holding with him can actually be interpreted as coordination talks held with the present government party. I have stated from the beginning which experts I would like to work with and who I would like to bring into the team to work with me were. And as this government must implement the program of the DNSF, we had to come to an agreement on who were the acceptable politicians from this party, which they recommended. From several candidates, I chose those, who in my view, were the best organizers and best experts. However, by this, the government was given a political look as well, for in this way politicians, too, participate in the government.

[Suekoesd] I assume that the local political steps, endeavors of Mr. Funar, mayor of Kolozsvar [Kluj-Napoca], cannot be identified with the policy of the government as regards the protection of and respect for human rights and the rights of the people belonging to national minorities. It is known that even the prefect of the county objects to certain decisions and measures of Mr. Funar, over which he also initiated a procedure at the Administrative Court against Mr. Funar. With regard to these, how do you evaluate the situation? Is it necessary that you initiate the dismissal of Mr. Funar from his post as mayor?

[Vacaroiu] It all depends on what the law says in this matter. As you also know, the task, the role of the prefect is exactly to watch over the observance of legality. If the local Administrative Court decides that Mr. Funar violated the law then, of course, the law, the calling to account, will apply to him as to anyone else.

[Suekoesd] Then let me put the question in a different way. How do you see the present political situation, the present mood in Cluj?

[Vacaroiu] Let us not speak about it now because we still have to discuss, to coordinate views.

[Suekoesd] Then let us perhaps continue with the fact that you said in reaction to the Cluj-Napoca statement of

the Democratic Federation of Hungarians in Romania in connection with autonomy that a realistic alternative of the principles laid down in that could be if the local administration, the local authorities obtained the necessary material, economic independence. And you said that 17 percent of the taxes and various tariffs could remain with the local authorities, local administrations. Will the 1993 budget also reflect this remark on the level of concrete measures?

[Vacaroiu] What you say is not absolutely true, he said, in a sense that there is already a law according to which the local administration can already keep the 17 percent. There are already direct local taxes and in 1993, I would like to increase this percentage to 30-40 percent. This will be close to the extent of the local taxes collected in the Western states, that is to 50-55 percent.

[Suekoesd] As it is your birthday today and you are late for the meeting with Mr. Iliescu, I would only ask if you will initiate in the near future a bilateral meeting with Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, and if so, what would be, in your judgment, the most important topics to discuss?

[Vacaroiu] There is no doubt that such a meeting would be helpful since we are neighbors. When I have the next two weeks behind me—that is how much time I have to get the new government program started and to work out in detail the long-term plans, you know—time runs on and it does not forgive any delay, then, in my opinion, it would be good to meet, particularly because there are still a couple of questions to discuss, such as the matter of the bilateral Hungarian-Romanian basic agreement, which still contains debated points. We should also coordinate our ideas in connection with economic reform, we should also talk about privatization. However, we should coordinate our stands regarding the rights of the minorities in Romania and the Romanian minorities living in Hungary.

National Security Commission Chief Discusses Tasks

AU0512195492 Bucharest CURIERUL NATIONAL in Romanian 26 Nov 92 p 3

[Interview with Democratic National Salvation Front Senator Radu Timofte, president of the Senate Commission in Charge of Defense, Order, and National Security, by Ralu Filip; place and date not given: "The Structures of Power"]

[Text] [Filip] What are the responsibilities of the Commission in Charge of Defense, Order, and National Security?

[Timofte] The responsibilities of the commission stem from its name. We are mainly in charge of working on the legislation specific to military structures (Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of the Interior, and intelligence services). The law on defense, on preparing the field and people for defense, on preparing economy for defense, on supplies, statute of military cadres, on police and gendarme, and other laws represent a priority in the parliament's current activity. Likewise, the law on the organization and functioning of the Foreign Information Service and the Protection and Guard Service still have to be solved, as a legislative initiative of the commission.

[Filip] Is it also among your duties to control intelligence services?

[Timofte] Yes, it is. Our Constitution, and even the law on national security, stipulates that the control of the activity of intelligence services are included among the duties of parliament and specialized commissions.

[Filip] How is this control being carried out?

[Timofte] In the summer of 1991, together with former Senator Leonard Firitescu, we worked out a draft law in this respect. Although we were inspired by the legislature of certain countries with a long tradition in this area, we did not succeed in finalizing it and the draft was not placed on the agenda to be discussed. I would like to note that we studied the norms regarding the activity of the CIA [Central Intelligence Agency], FBI [Federal Bureau of Investigation], KGB [Soviet State Security Committee], DST [Directorate of Territorial Surveillance] and other organizations.

[Filip] What are the guarantees offered by the commission that fundamental human rights will be observed in the activity of intelligence services in Romania?

[Timofte] The existence of the commission itself is a guarantee. On the other hand, we listen to and examine the grievances of certain people who believe that they were affected by the activity of certain intelligence services and if, after our investigation, those people prove to be right, we recommended remedy measures.

[Filip] It is said that you are going to replace Mr. Virgil Magureanu as the head of the Romanian Intelligence Service?

[Timofte] Two weeks ago, it was rumored that I was going to replace Mr. Victor Babiuc. I am honored by the qualities attributed to me and I believe that they represent the result of my work in the approximately three years of parliamentary activity. As far as your question is concerned, I cannot give you an affirmative or a negative answer.

Chebeleu, Kazakh Minister Assess Relations

AU0412162092 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1526 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 4/12/1992—Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry of Romania Traian Chebeleu, interim for the foreign minister, received Friday, December 4, a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan headed by P. K. Taianov [name as received], first deputy of the minister.

The talks underscored the importance Romania attached to the relations with Kazakhstan. As a proof to that effect Romania recently opened an embassy in the capital city of that republic.

The talks also occasioned an exchange of information as to the two countries' perception of the geopolitical areas they are situated in, and their positions were voiced regarding the evolutions in Central and south-eastern Europe, their relations with the neighboring countries, with the states in the former Soviet Union now making up the CIS.

Mr. Tyraian Chebeleu renewed the invitation for the Kazakh foreign minister to visit Romania.

Melescanu, Moldovan Minister Discuss Relations

AU0612161192 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1429 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 06/12/1992—On a short visit to Bucharest, Nicolae Tiu, foreign minister of the Republic of Moldova, had an interview with the Foreign Minister of Romania Teodor Melescanu Sunday, December 6.

The guest set forth the main moments of his visit to Hungary, pointing out the positive aspects of his contacts and meetings in Budapest.

Thus Mr. Tiu noted the readiness of the Hungarian authorities in the action of mutual support and of intensification of the interventions at the Council of Europe for a speeding-up of the Russian troops' withdrawal from the territories of the two states.

Mr. Melescanu said he considered the meeting on Sunday as taking place after the finalization of a further stage in the consolidation of the relations between the parliaments of Romania and the Republic of Moldova and that now a long-term plan must be drawn to make concrete collaboration possible in all fields.

Theodoru Calls Vadim Tudor 'National Danger'

AU0412143992 Bucharest TINERETUL LIBER in Romanian 30 Nov 92 pp 1, 2

["Exclusive" interview with Radu Theodoru, former vice president of the Romania Mare Party, by unidentified journalist; place and date not given: "As a Political Leader, Corneliu Vadim Tudor Is a National Danger"]

[Excerpts] [TINERETUL LIBER] Why was your divorce from the Romania Mare Party [PRM] so brusque, categorical, and violent?

[Theodoru] Why do you call it violent? Who did the violence come from?

[TINERETUL LIBER] I would say it was mutual, even though it may have been provoked by the national party; after all, you answered back....

[Theodoru] My violence was neither linguistic, nor incriminating; it was a principled violence. I expressed my disagreement with the way in which the party was being led. It deviated from normal leadership, which presupposes taking heed of the Steering Committee and the Coordinating Council, where decisions used to be taken on the basis of arguments. This deviation was started by the party president [Corneliu Vadim Tudor]. I expressed myself in a tough, not violent, manner because I wanted everybody to know the truth. Corneliu Vadim Tudor has great personal charm, is a good promoter of his cause, and can mislead people, particularly the fanatics in the branches farthest away from Bucharest, who do not know the interior mechanisms of this party. [passage omitted]

[TINERETUL LIBER] Do you consider yourself the ideologist of this party?

[Theodoru] If not the ideologist, at least the man who organized the party, in the strict meaning of the word. From an ideological viewpoint, I believe we managed to sum up the essential points of the program platform.

[TINERETUL LIBER] Do you have something personally against the Jews? Why is there so much ado about this topic in the ROMANIA MARE weekly?

[Theodoru] There is no point in having our party program reeking of xenophobia. Personally, I was reacting to some stimuli coming from certain Jews in Romania. This does not apply to the entire Jewish minority. I can even tell you that I have had a few Jewish friends, who got me out of trouble on occasions. For instance, I can name [writer] Haralamb Zinca.

[TINERETUL LIBER] Nevertheless, in your capacity as party vice president, why did you permit so much smearing of the Jews in the magazine?

[Theodoru] Well, the word "permit" is an euphemism with ROMANIA MARE. Any suggestion for the weekly's improvement produces a nervous outburst from Vadim Tudor. As a matter of fact, the ROMANIA MARE weekly has an owner, who does what he wants. [passage omitted] Vadim Tudor has a great inner ardor. He is cheeky, overviolent, has outbursts of quasimadness, and is capable of killing everyone around him. But, at the same time, he has a special personal charm, is a true encyclopedia, and has a phenomenal memory. He has moments of great kindness, humanity, and generosity. I, myself have benefited from his assistance. On the other hand, he can be so nasty. [passage omitted] What I mean is that he is morally capable of murder, although I do not think he could actually kill an ant. [passage omitted]

[TINERETUL LIBER] What is the PRM's ideological line and why is it labeled extremist?

[Theodoru] It is a center-left party with a social-democratic leaning, with emphasis on the national rather than nationalism. Some exaggerations were made in the weekly, owing to a too strident and aggressive tone. Hence our being labeled as extremist. The accusation of nationalism derives

from an oversimplistic interpretation. But let's be clear. The party committed no excesses. Excesses are being committed by Vadim Tudor—just look at his behavior in the Senate. It is embarrassing how he promotes his personality cult. As a political leader, Corneliu Vadim Tudor is a national danger. I have lived under four dictatorships and I know what I am talking about.

[TINERETUL LIBER] A last question. We are now in the headquarters of the Social Democratic Unity Party [PUSD] and it seems that you are now in its leadership. How did you come to be here?

[Theodoru] This came as a surprise for me, too. They invited me in a direct committee and I accepted. It was a happy moment because I was not exactly in a very good psychological state. I hope that things will develop differently here.

[TINERETUL LIBER] Thank you.

Director Says Russian Gas Deliveries May Cease

AU0512191892 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 30 Nov 92 p 1

[Article by Catrinel Vlad: "ROMPETROL Owes the Russians"]

[Text] The ROMPETROL Society owes the Russian Federation $17 million for its imports of natural gas. Should the company become unable to pay its debts, Romania's major supplier of natural gas may stop deliveries. This situation is due to the fact that ROMPETROL—although possessing enough lei—has not managed to buy enough hard currency at the official hard currency auctions. Despite the fact that former Prime Minister Theodor Stolojan made arrangements for the society to be granted $27 million, the Romanian Foreign Trading Bank [BRCE] did not have the sufficient means. BRCE is merely able to cover 4 percent of the daily hard currency demands, which means that—at such a rate—full payment of the imported quantity of gas will only be achieved in ten years' time, ROMPETROL director Ovidiu Calinescu told a ROMPRES news agency reporter.

Taxable Incomes, Income Tax Rates Listed

AU0412131392 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 28-29 Nov 92 p 3

["New Income Taxes"]

[Text] The amount of taxable incomes and income tax rates to be levied beginning with the payment of wages regulated by indexation beginning November 1992:

- Between 7,301 - 10,900 lei—income tax 1,294 lei plus 24 percent for what exceeds 7,300 lei
- 10,901 - 18,400 lei—income tax 2,158 lei plus 25 percent for what exceeds 10,900 lei
- 18,401 - 25,700 lei—income tax 4,033 lei plus 26 percent for what exceeds 18,400 lei
- 25,701 - 36,500 lei—income tax 5,931 lei plus 28 percent for what exceeds 25,700 lei
- 36,501 - 54,800 lei—income tax 8,955 lei plus 31 percent for what exceeds 36,500 lei

Zhulali, Vasho Speak at National Army Anniversary Meeting

AU0412170292 Tirana ATA in English 1120 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Tirana, December 4 (ATA)—On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the creation of the Albanian National Army, the Ministry of Defence organized on December 3 a jubilee meeting at the Army Cultural Center.

Present were also the Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pjeter Arbnori, Premier Aleksander Meksi, the Deputy Chairman of the Republic of Kosovo Nik Gjeloshi, government members, heads of diplomatic representations and military attaches of the foreign countries accredited in Tirana, and others.

The speech on the occasion was delivered by the Minister of Defence Safet Zhulali, who said that December 4 was fixed as the day of the Army, because on November 28, 1912, after 500 years of struggle for freedom, Albania's independence was proclaimed and the first independent Albanian state was created. This date is beyond any politicisation and determines the historic justice. Removing the date from July 14 to December 4, he said, does not negate but honours the National-Liberation War, because all those who fought against the invader did not fight for any party or for communism, but for the homeland and the flag, for freedom and independence.

The speech on the occasion was delivered by the chief of the Army General Staff, Lieutenant General Ilia Vasho. After speaking of the historic moments which led to the creation of the Albanian National Army on December 4, 1992, he said that over the last 48 years the Albanian Army has stood loyal to the sacred ideals of the homeland, which is also shown by the fact that it powerfully supported the democratic processes and did not allow itself to remain a weapon of the dictatorship.

Then, Mr. Pjeter Arbnori handed over the decorates the President of the Republic Sali Berisha has accorded to Mehmet Pashe Derrala, first minister of defence (after death), to the Minister of Defence Zhulali, and the Chief of the General Staff Vasho.

On this occasion a photo exhibition devoted to the 80th anniversary of the creation of the Albanian National Army was opened.

Fighting Continues in Sarajevo, Doboj, Mostar

AU0412153792

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 4 December carries several reports on fighting in Bosnia-Hercegovina on 3 and 4 December.

SARAJEVO—Sarajevo correspondent Jovo Jovanovic reports: "This morning's fierce enemy shelling of the western parts of town—particularly, Otes, [word indistinct], Stup Hill, Boljakov Potok, and Vrijesce—spread to other parts of Sarajevo this afternoon." Jovanovic notes that it was "particularly bad in Novo Sarajevo, where the aggressor used a tank from Grbavica to shell Hrasno Hill and Trg Heroja." He concludes: "Another enemy tank from (?Sanac) Hill also shelled Hrasno Hill."

DOBOJ—Doboj correspondent Mirudin Aldobasic reports: "The aggressor is again trying to break through at (?Putnikovo Brdo), as well as other parts of free Doboj territory. It remains in vain as the defense forces firmly hold their positions. The enemy have shelled civilian targets in (?Macuzici) and (?Mravicima) during the day. Bosnia-Hercegovina Army sources in Doboj report that tanks were again arriving today from the direction of Prnjavor. A regrouping of enemy forces has been noted on Putnikovo Brdo, Lipac, (?Pribilu), and in other enemy strongholds."

MOSTAR—Mostar correspondent Izudin Sahovic reports: "Yesterday's attack was one of the worst since the beginning of the war in Mostar. The aggressor shelled civilian targets in the very center of Mostar almost continuously from 1400-1800. The Mostar hydroelectric station was again exposed to shelling."

Sarajevo Under Heavy Shelling

LD0512101192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Report by correspondent Zdenko Vranjas from Sarajevo]

[Text] The attacks by the aggressor on western suburbs are continuing. Serb artillery has been constantly shelling Stup, Boljakov Potok, and Buca Potok since 0700 this morning. There are no precise details about the current, certainly very grim situation in the district of Otes. It is only known that last night the chetniks launched the heaviest infantry and tank attack so far and that the last civilians were evacuated from Otes to reception centers in the city.

UN observers registered 880 projectiles of all kinds fired on Otes yesterday. The 19 Serb tanks that took part in the latest attack and the aggressor's artillery were last night also pounding districts around and beyond Otes—Stup, Azici, and Stupsko Brdo.

Serbs Seize Otes

LD0512220192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 5 (TANJUG)—The Army of the Serb Republic in Bosnia on Saturday siezed control over Sarajevo's Otes suburb, the scene of four-day fierce fighting, TANJUG learned in sources close to the Serb forces' headquarters. The same sources said that the street battles left both sides with many dead but so far there have been no official announcements.

Well-informed sources of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) told FRANCE PRESS that Otes was taken by the Serbs on Friday [4 December] afternoon.

Croatian News Agency HINA said that over 100 civilians were killed in the battles for Otes, as were numerous soldiers on both sides. The First Corps of the Bosnia Army, under the command of Moslem leader Alija Izetbegovic, announced that the Serb units "siezed a part of Otes" and that they are trying to reach the nearby Stup suburb. According to Croatian radio, "the Serb forces have entered Otes."

Otes and Stup, parts of new Sarajevo, which had a predominantly Croat population, were the only Sarajevo suburbs controlled by the Croatian Defence Council (HVO). The Moslem forces, however, tried to take over the area and clashed several times last summer with HVO troops. Bosnian territorial defence units, under the command of Alija Izetbegovic, took control over Otes two months ago.

HVO then abandonded the suburb, as did the majority of the Croatian population, who left Otes via Serb-held territories. This marked the start of Moslem-Serb clashes.

Before the start of the eight-month-old civil war in Bosnia, Sarajevo had over 500,000 inhabitants, one-half of whom have fled to the neighbouring states.

Zagreb Radio Reports Seizure

LD0512134192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Report by Zdenko Vranjas from Sarajevo]

[Text] According to unconfirmed reports, Serb forces have taken the district of Otes, but the battle for Otes is still not over, Abdel Razek, commander of the blue helmets for Sarajevo, said at a press conference today.

Meanwhile, at the First Corps of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Army, they say that the defenders have pulled back to reserve positions and add that the aggressor has only taken a part of Otes. The infantry and tank attacks of the aggressor on the western (?suburbs) are continuing and the defenders are strongly defending from new positions, the First Corps reports. According to all sources, a large number of soldiers on both sides have died in the completely destroyed district of Otes, and there are many dead and wounded civilians. Last night, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Army asked UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] to evacuate 10,000 civilians from Otes, but the Blue Helmets replied that this could be done only when the fighting stops, Gen. Razek told journalists. Last night, with great difficulty, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Army and Croatian Defense Council themselves evacuated civilians from Otes to reception centers in the city. Gunfire still can be heard from the direction of Otes, which indicates that heavy fighting is continuing. The

aggressor's artillery is sporadically shelling Stup, Stupsko Brdo, Alipasino Polje, Boljakov Potok, and Buca Potok.

Fighting Transfers to Zuc

LD0612115392 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Report by Zeljko Ruzicic from Sarajevo]

[Excerpt] Once again this morning Sarajevo is exposed to attacks by the chetnik artillery from several directions. Powerful explosions were heard overnight and can still be heard this morning in the city and especially on the outskirts. After the Chetniks had yesterday taken most of the Otes district in a battle lasting four days the center of war operations was transferred to the area of Zuc in the direction of Vogosca. Units of the Bosnia-Hercegovina army together with units of the HVO [Croatian Defense Council] took almost the entire strategically [word indistinct] area of Zuc, advancing toward the suburbs of Vogosca. Battles are being waged in the territory of Stup and Stupsko Brdo, while Vojnicko Polje and Alipasino Polje, and from time to time Mojmilo, are being pounded by the artillery.

Since yesterday afternoon Sarajevo is without electricity and water, 90 percent of the telephone lines are down. [passage omitted]

Sarajevo Quiet

LD0712084192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0753 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, December 7 (TANJUG)—Fighting almost completely ceased at the Sarajevo fronts at around 2100 hrs local time Sunday [6 December], the news agency of Bosnia-Hercegovina Serbs SRNA said quoting Bosnian Serb military sources.

Only occasional fire from light infantry arms was later heard in the regions of Grbavica, Lukavica and Dobrinja, with a few mortar shell explosions.

SRNA said that there was heavy fighting in almost all of Sarajevo on Sunday, especially in the Serb-held municipality of Ilidza.

The news agency also said that delegations of the three warring sides—Moslems, Serbs and Croats—would meet at Sarajevo airport at 11:00 hrs local time Monday to continue talks on the demilitarization of Sarajevo.

Army Officer Protests Serb Tanks at Airport

LD0512153392 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Three enemy tanks were allowed to cross the Sarajevo airport runway on 4 December; three more tanks crossed the runway later that afternoon, reports Stjepan Siber, Bosnia-Hercegovina Army General Staff deputy chief, in a protest letter sent to the UN protection force [UNPROFOR] command in our country. Siber says that six tanks from Lukavica crossed the UNPROFOR-controlled airport runway unhindered and moved on to the Otes area, which has been pounded by chetnik artillery over the past few days.

The protest says that the UNPROFOR has violated the Sarajevo airport agreement and directly helped the aggressor in its conquest by permitting this. Siber adds that unconfirmed reports say that UNPROFOR forces deployed in Bihac are preparing to evacuate after several warnings from the aggressor and demands for the UNPROFOR to abandon this town. The UNPROFOR has laid out an evacuation plan and has prepared its forces and equipment for evacuation, the protest says, concluding that if the evacuation is carried out, it will represent the UNPROFOR's recognition of the aggressor's destructive and fascist policy.

Serbs Demand Freedom of Movement in Sarajevo

LD0612180492 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 6 (TANJUG)—Authorities in the Bosnian Serb Republic on Sunday [6 December] appealed to the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) command in Sarajevo to immediately and without fail enable all, regardless of nationality, who wish to cross to Sarajevo's Serb-controlled suburb of Grbavica to do so on Monday.

The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA informs that Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic made the request in a letter sent on behalf of his government and presidency to the UNPROFOR commander for Bosnia-Hercegovina, French Army General Philippe Morillon. The letter said that Bosnian Serb state and Army bodies would be forced to mount an operation to save their compatriots if UNPROFOR should fail to heed their appeal.

Karadzic said that harassment of Serbs in Sarajevo had reached its peak in the past few days and that Serb youths were being brutally forced into the Moslem Army or imprisoned or shot in the streets.

Anybody has a right to attack a Serb. Serbs must not visit or meet each other. Only Jews in Nazi Germany are known to have suffered anything like this, said Karadzic in his letter to Gen. Morillon.

In substantiation of his claims, Karadzic quoted testimonies by numerous witnesses, among whom Daniel Schaeffer, associate of Nobel Laureate Elie Wiesel who has recently visited Sarajevo, the embattled capital of the war-devastated former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Serbian Forces Attempt Breakthrough in North

LD0412223092 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] The enemy is active again on the Orasje-Bosanski Samac battlefield. On several occasions the enemy has attempted tank and infantry breakthroughs from Obudovac and Covic Polje against the defense lines of the Croatian Defense Council's 106th Brigade. The defenders responded fiercely and pushed the enemy back to its starting point, inflicting heavy losses in manpower and military equipment. Three chetnik tanks were damaged, but they managed to pull them out. Chetnik artillery today constantly pounded

all parts of Bosnian Posavina, firing more than 700 shells. One defender was killed and four were wounded. A general alert is still in force.

Gradacac Comes Under Heavy Shelling

LD0512132092 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in English 1305 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] The eastern Bosnian town of Gradacac is once again being heavily shelled. The hardest hit has been the town's industrial zone, with the defense lines also coming under fire. Serb forces attacked (Pozarici) at noon today, but the attack was repelled by the local defense units.

Casualties Over Previous 24 Hours Reported

LD0612152692 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Today's statement of the republican Headquarters for Health and Social Protection says that 33 people were killed and 166 were wounded in the past 24 hours in the area of Gradacac, Hadzici, Tesanj, [name indistinct], Travnik, Zenica, Bihac, and Sarajevo. Twenty six of them were killed and 108 wounded in Sarajevo.

UN To Attempt Rail Transport of Aid

AU0412140792 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Geneva, Dec 4 (AFP)—A U.N.-chartered train will attempt for the first time Monday [7 December] to take relief supplies from the Adriatic port of Ploce to the southern Hercegovina city of Mostar and then on to Sarajevo, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] announced Friday.

The decision to attempt the train operation came after fighting around Sarajevo halted relief flights into that city, it said.

"That airlift remains interrupted because of heavy fighting around the airport and planes arriving with bullet holes in them," UNHCR spokeswoman Silvana Foa said.

She was referring to the plane that took U.N. Protection Force Commander General Philippe Morillon from Sarajevo to Zagreb Thursday, and a U.S. cargo plane, both of which were hit by small arms fire this week.

The UNHCR has been unable to get any land convoys into the besieged city since Tuesday afternoon.

The airlift was unlikely to be resumed soon, Foa said.

The unescorted U.N.-flagged train made up of four freight wagons and two passenger carriages, will drop 100 tonnes of aid at Capljina, south of Mostar, and carry 150 more tonnes into the city.

From there 50 trucks will take the aid to Sarajevo by road, she said.

The UNHCR said this first shipment by train was "extremely dangerous," as 28 kilometers (20 miles) of the rail line were exposed to snipers and mines.

After Mostar two bridges have been destroyed since the outbreak of fighting last April.

"If we succeed, it will encourage the governments in the area to repair the railway and the two broken bridges and it would give us the biggest boost in humanitarian delivery," Foa said.

She spoke during an international conference on humanitarian aid for Bosnia-Hercegovina attended by 50 governments and international organizations.

Four trucks carrying medicine that left Belgrade for Srebrenica early Friday are expected in the east Bosnian town Saturday.

Humanitarian Aid Convoy Arrives in Srebrenica

LD0512204892 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Excerpt] A humanitarian aid convoy transporting medicine, detergent, and blankets arrived in Srebrenica today. Some 9 tonnes of medicine, 7 tonnes of detergent, and 91 packs of blankets arrived in Srebrenica. It was nice and sad to watch the happiness of the wounded in Srebrenica war hospital as they were singing and crying at the same time. Their happiness was shared by a large group of inhabitants who gathered in front of the hospital warehouse to greet the convoy and help with unloading. While the unloading was in progress two shells landed near the town. [passage omitted]

Serb Army Denies Firing on UN Aircraft

LD0412212492 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1846 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG)—The information service of the main headquarters of the Army of the Serb Republic [in Bosnia-Hercegovina] told TANJUG today that members of the Serb Republic Army had not opened fire in the area of Sarajevo's Butmir airport yesterday.

The main UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] Headquarters announced that an Antonov-12 aircraft of the UN peace forces, in which the commander of the peace forces for Bosnia-Hercegovina, French General Philippe Morillon, was flying, had been hit by six bullets during its take-off from Sarajevo's airport yesterday afternoon.

Representatives of the information service of the Serb Republic Army Command .oted in a telephone conversation that the UNPROFOR had not apportioned blame for the incident to the Serbian side.

The service has no information as to who opened fire on the UNPROFOR aircraft.

Serbs Deny Attacking UN Column, Blame Muslims

LD0612182992 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Banjaluka, 6 Dec (TANJUG)—Yesterday at approximately 1430, a UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] column was involved in an incident on the Tuzla-Priboj road in Majevica, in the area of the village of Bajici near

Banj Brdo Hill, the command of the Eastern Bosnia Corps of the Serb Republic Army states today.

A column of 11 UNPROFOR motor vehicles appeared without warning. When the column stopped, it came under fire from the Muslim side. The Muslims retreated toward Tuzla later, the statement says.

"We are certain that our forces did not shoot at the UNPROFOR column, and we are sorry that this incident took place. We stress again, however, that UNPROFOR should report and receive permission for every movement of its columns. In this case this was not done," the statement of the Eastern Bosnia Corps Command stresses.

Karadzic Expects War To End by End of Year

LD0612225892 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1819 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Serb Republic decided to set up its supreme command, consisting of the president of the republic, the presidents of the assembly and the Government of the Serb Republic, and the ministers of defense and internal affairs.

Under this decision, the General Staff Command of the Army of the Serb Republic will attend sessions of the Supreme Command, but is not its member.

Asked to explain the decision, Serb Republic President Radovan Karadzic told TANJUG this evening that "the end of the war is in sight. Much more skill is needed to end the conflict than to wage war. We must therefore coordinate the work of civilian authorities and military professionals."

Karadzic stressed that the Serb Republic will make full contribution to end the war by the end of the year.

"Serbs of Bosnia-Hercegovina have no interest in waging war. We more or less control our territories. We are in favor of negotiations, at which we are prepared to be very flexible in resolving territorial problems," Karadzic said.

Karadzic Willing To Back Geneva Conference

LD0512190392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Bratunac, Dec 5 (TANJUG)—Bosnia Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said on Saturday that he supports the Geneva conference on Bosnia but "only so far as is necessary for it to reach a compromise."

During a visit to the village of Bratunac, eastern Bosnia, Karadzic told TANJUG and Novi Sad television that the Serbs are for "a continuation of the talks and a political solution of the crisis" and that they are willing "to immediately stop all shooting."

If the other side stops firing, we will do the same immediately. We will remain at our present positions and wait for a political solution, Karadzic said and added "let's begin political talks even if they take 20 years." If anyone believes that the Serbs should be destroyed, then he should come here to do that, he said. "No one can expect us to commit collective suicide or destroy the chances for our own state," Karadzic said.

He believes that the Serbs are winning more sympathies in the Christian world after Turkey and Albania openly expressed their interest to conquer this region. Karadzic said that "Albania has entered the interest sphere of the Islamic countries and Turkey, which will try to return to the Balkans and Europe."

Karadzic on Deployment of Turkish Troops

LD0612200892 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1942 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 6 (TANJUG)—The deployment of foreign troops in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and their siding with only one side in the conflict would lead to a large-scale war, Bosnia Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said on Sunday [6 December].

Commenting on a decision by the Turkish Government to propose to its parliament to send troops to Bosnia, Karadzic (President of the Serb Republic in Bosnia), said that Turkey has long since wanted to return to Europe as a regional force.

"However, the Serbs will no longer agree to be Turkish slaves," Karadzic said referring to the 500 years of Turkish rule in the region.

Turkeys contribution to ending the war in Bosnia would be greater if it tried to influence the Bosnia Moslem leaders to stop the fighting and agree to talks, Karadzic said.

Bosnia has for the past eight months been ripped apart by a civil and religious war between the local Serbs, on one side, and the Bosnia Moslems and Croats, on the other, who are aided by [word indistinct] soldiers of the regular Croatian Army.

Karadzic said he expects Monday's resumption of the Geneva talks "to finally bring the warring sides to the same table for face-to-face talks."

It is necessary to bring maps showing the lines dividing the three peoples: Serbs, Moslems and Croats, he said and added: "Only maps can stop the war."

According to the Bosnia Serb leader, the war would stop in seven days if an agreement on the formation of three separate states in Bosnian territory is agreed.

If all warring sides were to come up with their maps, it would become clear which territories are controversial. These territories are under the protection of the United Nations [words indistinct] negotiations continue to determine to whom the [words indistinct] given [words indistinct], he said.

"We are close to ending the war. More skill is needed to end a conflict than to wage a war and this is why it is necessary to coordinate the work of the civilian authorities and the Serb Republic professionals," Karadzic said explaining the [words indistinct] Sunday decision of [words indistinct] Army.

He underscored that the Serb Republic would make every effort to end the fighting by the end of to [words indistinct] "the Serbs in Bosnia have no interest to fight. We control or

[word indistinct] territories more or less. We are for talks in which we would [words indistinct] flexibly take part in resolution of territorial problems Karadzic said.

Serb Republic Minister Publicizes Geneva Document

LD0712115492 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, December 7 (TANJUG)—The Geneva document on recommendations in connection with the tragic plight of civilians in Bosnia-Hercegovina appeals that the lives of innocent civilians in this former Yugoslav republic be saved—Minister for Health and Social Protection of the Serb Republic in Bosnia-Hercegovina Dr. Dragan Kalinic has said.

In an interview that was published by the Belgrade daily POLITIKA on Monday, Kalinic for the first time presented the Geneva document to the public. The document, brokered by the International Organization of the Red Cross, was signed on September 30 and October 1 by representatives of all parties to the conflict, and with the participation of representatives of the International Red Cross, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Representatives of the Muslim Government of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Serb Republic in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and the Croat Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia in Bosnia-Hercegovina signed the Geneva document, Kalinic said, which contains a recommendation that all those civilians who so wish be allowed temporarily to leave the site of conflicts, with guarantees for their property and the right to return to their homes.

The authorities of the Serb Republic "are concerned, and want all innocent people, all civilians, regardless of nationality, to be saved," Kalinic underscored.

"At least 85 percent of the 40,000 Serbs who are left in Sarajevo want to leave the city, and the same percentage of Croats and Muslims want to do so, as well," Kalinic said. He warned that life was impossible for civilians in cities controlled by Muslim or local Croats, specifically mentioning—Bihac, Tuzla, Zenica, Mostar, Tomislavgard, Livno, Konjic, and a few others.

The Muslim and Croat sides did not respect the Geneva agreement on closing down camps, which was signed at the same time as the one on saving civilians, Kalinic told POLITIKA.

Bosnian Serbs have closed down camps in Bileca and Kamenica, and the assembly point in Trnopolje. They also released 500 people from the Manjaca camp, while the Croat and Muslims sides released Serb inmates only from the camp in Mostar, and actually only 270 of them instead of the agreed 630.

The tragic predicament of Serb inmates in Croat and Muslim camps is evident in the cry of Serbs imprisoned in a silo near Tarcin, south of Sarajevo, who beg the Army of the Serb Republic to shell the Silo and end their suffering, Kalinic said.

Serb Republic Army Sets Up Supreme Command

LD0612140392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 6 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Serb Republic in Bosnia-Hercegovina on Sunday [6 December] set up the supreme command of its army.

The Serb Republic's presidency, headed by Serb Republic's President Radovan Karadzic, was the Army's commander in chief until now.

The supreme command is now made up of the Serb Republic's president, parliament president, prime minister and interior and defense ministers, the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said.

The supreme command was set up to command the Serb Republic's Army more efficiently, SRNA said.

The Serb Republic was formed in early April after the European Community and United States recognized Bosnia's independence at the request of the Moslem-Croatian coalition and against the will of the Serb nation in Bosnia, which had voted against the republic's secession from Yugoslavia at its referendum.

A civil war then broke out in Bosnia between the three constituent nations. After Bosnia-Hercegovina received international recognition, the Army of the former Yugoslavia deployed on Bosnia-Hercegovina territory withdrew and the local Serbs formed their own army.

Croats in western Hercegovina also set up their independent national community "Herceg-Bosnia" and their own army. Only the Moslems refuse to set up their own state and urge a unitarian state. Serbs and Croats are against a unitarian state because the Moslems, the largest nation in Bosnia, would then dominate over them.

Croats Offer 'Deal' on Izetbegovic Presidency

LD0612220092 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] On 20 December Miro Lasic, representative of the Croatian people in Bosnia-Hercegovina, should take over the position of president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina. This was said by Mate Boban, president of the Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] of Bosnia-Hercegovina, in an interview to be published tomorrow by the Sarajevo-based BH RATNI DANI [Bosnia-Hercegovina—THE TIMES OF WAR] weekly. He stressed that the change is envisaged by the constitutionally defined rotation to elect the president of the state presidency.

Alija Izetbegovic's mandate expires on 20 December, and under the rotation the position should be taken over by a representative of the Croatian people. However, Boban offered a deal under which Izetbegovic would retain his top position after 20 December. In return, however, the Bosnia-Hercegovina HDZ [Croatian Democratic Community]

would insist on Croatian representatives heading the Ministries of Foreign and Internal Affairs. In this way the Bosnia-Hercegovina HDZ would give up its existing right to the post of defense minister.

Boban explains the HDZ position by the fact that the posts of foreign and internal affairs ministers for Croatian representatives will guarantee the Croatian people's influence in the decisionmaking process within the Presidency.

Spokesman Says Military Intervention 'Inevitable'

AU0412172192 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Excerpt from an interview with Miroslav Jankic, spokesman for the Bosnia-Hercegovina Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by Nada Rajkovic; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Jankic] My impression is that the meeting in Jeddah accomplished the maximum it could have done as a part of the international effort to help Bosnia-Hercegovina and to stop the genocide against the Muslims. In connection with that, Bosnia-Hercegovina owes much gratitude to the Organization of Islamic Countries. The train, so to speak, carrying salvation is traveling irresistibly closer to Bosnia-Hercegovina, and it has passed a significant crossing point, but of course it still has some way to go before it reaches its destination. The stations ahead are, as we know, Geneva, London, New York, Washington and Brussels. After Jeddah, we are convinced that this train will not be sidetracked at any of these stations. In other words, energetic and effective military help for Bosnia-Hercegovina from the international community with the [word indistinct] participation of the Islamic countries, appears to be more certain and more inevitable than at any time since the outbreak of the war.

I think that we should not feel discouraged by the refusal of Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, cochairmen of the Geneva conference, to declare themselves in favor of military intervention, nor by similar reactions by British Prime Minister Major and so on. At this stage, they [words indistinct] for a more determined operation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and I repeat, the situation for that is inexorably evolving, perhaps too slowly for our liking, but it is evolving and that must be clear even to those who would like to stop this process for whatever reasons, and even the aggressor must have finally understood this. January 15 is not far away, particularly when one takes into account the ten months of waiting. The only shame is that, unfortunately, in the meantime there could be more victims and more destruction.

Army Denies Supreme Command Colonel's Arrest

AU0412162592 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Report by Konjic correspondent Borka Rudic]

[Text] Following last night's announcement on Bosnia-Hercegovina television news that Colonel Jovan Divjak, Bosnia-Hercegovina Armed Forces Supreme Command member, had been arrested together with other Konjic citizens, reporters today received the following information from the relevant service of Bosnia-Hercegovina's Army headquarters in Konjic:

Bosnia-Hercegovina'a army headquarters in Konjic refutes most energetically the news of the alleged arrest of Colonel Jovan Divjak. The headquarters also denies that the director of the special purposes industry [namenska] was arrested; the same goes for the other 20 people from the town.

Major Mirsad (?Catic), headquarters commander of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Army for Konjic, reports that over the last three days some Bosnia-Hercegovina Army members and Konjic citizens were summoned for talks for various reasons. Major Catic stressed that some were summoned for their own protection in view of the increased tension in the town after the departure of (?Zejnil Delalic), commander of Tactical Group One, from Konjic. The others were summoned for informative talks in light of suspicions that certain criminal acts had been committed in the town and in the belief that these people could testify. Finally, some of these people were summoned for the purpose of gathering information.

The Konjic headquarters of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Army claims that all the people summoned will be allowed to go home as soon as the necessary talks are finished and urges their families not to worry.

This ends the message that reporters got from the Information Service of the Konjic Headquarters of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Army.

President Reshuffles Military Echelons

LD0512190192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 5 Dec 92

["Immediate" reassignments within the Croatian Armed Forces approved by President Franjo Tudjman; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Major General Josip Lucic will be relieved of his duties as Croatian assistant defense minister in charge of personnel and will be appointed Croatian Army chief inspector in the Main Defense Inspectorate; Brigadier Stjepan Adanic will be appointed assistant defense minister for the civilian sector; Brigadier Miljenko Crnjac will be relieved of his duties as inspector in the Main Defense Inspectorate and will be appointed assistant defense minister and head of Defense Ministry personnel; Major [Bojnik] Branko Primuzak will be appointed deputy head of Defense Ministry personnel; Colonel Miroslav Medjimorec will be appointed head of the Defense Ministry's Security and Information Service; Captain Davor Loso-Domazet will be relieved of his duties as scientific adviser in the section for the use [odjel za uporabu] of the Croatian Army in the Administration for Strategic Studies of the Croatian Army's General Staff and will be appointed head of the Information Administration in the Croatian Army's General Staff.

Major General Petar Stipetic will be relieved of his duties as commander of all units of the Croatian Army in the Slavonian battlefield and will be appointed commander of the Zagreb operative zone; Brigadier Djuro Decak will be relieved of his duties as deputy head of the Croatian Army's General Staff for Land Forces and will be appointed commander of the Osijek operative zone.

Brigadier Izidor Cesnjaj will be relieved of his duties as commander of the Karlovac operative zone and will be appointed commander of the Gospic operative zone; Brigadier Ante Gotovina will be appointed commander of the Split operative zone; Major General Nojko Marinovic will be appointed commander of the southern sector of the Split operative zone; Brigadier Ivan Tonkovic will be relieved of his duties as head of the Regiment Administration [uprava za vidove] of the Croatian Army's General Staff and will be appointed commander of the Slavonian battlefield.

Brigadier Vinko Stefanek will be relieved of his duties as commander of the Eastern Posavina operative group in the Osijek operative zone and will be appointed head of the headquarters in the Zagreb operative zone; Brigadier Josip Cerni will be relieved of his duties as head of the headquarters and deputy commander of the Osijek operative zone and will be appointed head of the headquarters in the Osijek operative zone.

Brigadier Rahim Ademi will be relieved of his duties as commander of the 126th R-Brigade [as heard] in the Split operative zone and will be appointed head of the headquarters in the Gospic operative zone; Brigadier Luka Dzanko will be appointed head of the headquarters in the Split operative zone; Brigadier Marijan Marekovic will be relieved of his duties as commander of the 1st A-Brigade of the National Guard Corps and will be appointed commander of the 1st Guards Brigade; Colonel Drago Matanovic will be relieved of his duties as commander of the 2d Battalion of the ZNG 2d A-Brigade and will be appointed commander of the 2d Guards Brigade.

Colonel Josip Zvirotic will be relieved of his duties as commander of the 109th R-Brigade in the Osijek operative zone and will be appointed commander of the 3d Guards Brigade; Brigadier Mirko Sundov will be relieved of his duties as commander of the ZNG 4th A-Brigade and will be appointed commander of the 4th Guards Brigade; Brigadier Ivan Kapular will be relieved of his duties as commander of the Vukovar Veterans' Brigade and will be appointed commander of the 5th Guards Brigade; Colonel Mirko (Norac-Kevo) will be relieved of his duties as commander of the 118th R-Brigade in the Karlovac operative zone and will be appointed commander of the 6th Guard Brigade.

Colonel Jozo Milicevic will be relieved of his duties as deputy commander of the ZNG 1st A-Brigade and will be appointed head of the headquarters of the 1st Guards Brigade; Colonel Vlado Sindler will be relieved of his duties as head of the headquarters of the ZNG 2d A-Brigade and will be appointed head of the headquarters of the 2d Guards Brigade; Colonel Mladen Kruljac will be relieved of his duties as commander of the 1st Batallion in the ZNG 3d A-Brigade and will be appointed head of the headquarters of the 3d Guards Brigade.

Major Milan Perkovic will be relieved of his duties as commander of the Light Missile and Artillery Detachment of the Air Defense in the ZNG 4th A-Brigade and will be appointed head of the headquarters of the 4th Guards Brigade; Major Zlatko Ferencevic will be relieved of his duties as head of the Headquarters of the 105th R-Brigade in the Bjelovar operative zone and will be appointed head of the Headquarters of the 5th Guards Brigade; Major Zvonko Brajkovic will be relieved of his duties as head of Artillery in 133d R-Brigade in the Rijeka operative zone and will be appointed head of the headquarters of the 6th Guards Brigade.

New Convoy of Bosnian Refugees Arrives in Novska

LD0412213792 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] A new refugee convoy with 245 refugees from Sanski Most, Prijedor, and Bosanska Gradiska arrived in Novska this evening. Serbs from Zenica, Tuzla, Jajce, and Travnik immediately moved into their houses. According to refugees in Novska, the Muslims and Croats who stayed behind are subject to compulsory work orders or they are faced with mobilization. These refugees also said that the Serb detention camp in

Trnopolje has been closed down. The remaining 1,480 inmates are staying with their families and they are waiting for the International Red Cross to help them to go to European countries.

These refugees [in Novska] will go to Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Slovenia, France, and Austria and 22 of them will stay in Croatia.

Tudjman Receives Izetbegovic-led Delegation

LD0412150392 Zagreb radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, today received a Bosnia-Hercegovina [BiH] delegation led by Alija Izetbegovic, president of the BiH Presidency. President Izetbegovic conveyed to the Croatian president his impressions of the Istanbul and Jeddah conferences, which examined the end of aggression and possible solution to the BiH crisis.

The present situation in BiH was also discussed, as was the upcoming meeting in Geneva, to be held within the framework of the international conference on former Yugoslavia. Croatia and BiH will send a joint delegation and put forward identical demands concerning the most serious problems.

The two sides also discussed comprehensive cooperation between the two states on the basis of existing agreements, especially cooperation between the newly appointed ambassadors, who will soon take up their duties.

Nambiar on Attacks on Troops, Kidnapping

AU0412181792 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Excerpts] According to General Satish Nambiar, UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] commander, the peace mission is hindered by actions like the one reported from Sector East yesterday—that is, in Slavonia and Baranja—where the local authorities threatened to cut off the supply of electricity and water to the UNPROFOR soldiers, evict them from their houses, and ban them from traveling if they would not pay the toll.

In Sector South—that is, Benkovac and its surroundings—the tension is constantly intensifying and the number of murders on both sides is increasing, Nambiar said. However, there are some positive aspects and we will use the slightest chance to influence the abatement of the situation and carry out our mission, Nambiar added.

When asked whether UNPROFOR will withdraw if cornered, Nambiar replied that the UN Security Council would have to decide this, but that he was personally convinced that the fighting would flare up if the protection forces were to withdraw. [passage omitted]

General Nambiar confirmed that one UNPROFOR soldier was kidnapped in Kiseljak. Witnesses noted that the kidnappers were wearing Croatian Defense Council uniforms; however, without a prior investigation, it cannot be stated that the perpetrators were members of the Croatian Defense Council, Nambiar said. [end recording]

RSK Official Seeks UN Protection for Slavonia

LD0412213392 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG)—Veljko Dzakula, the vice-president of the Republic of Serbian Krajina [RSK], today asked Marrack Goulding, the UN undersecretary for peace operations, to put the whole of western Slavonia under the protection of the blue helmets.

Dzakula stresses in his letter to Goulding that by acts of violence the Croatian authorities and citizens are violating the basic human rights of the Serbian population in the Podravska Slatina and Slavonska Pozega areas on a daily basis.

Dzakula expresses amazement at the fact that the UN forces did not provide protection to the whole of western Slavonia, in which, he stresses, the Croatian Army is carrying out true ethnic cleansing.

President Tudjman Receives Jordanian Crown Prince

LD0612180192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Excerpts] Croatian President Franjo Tudjman has received Hasan Bin-Talal, crown prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who is on a two-day visit to our country. They discussed the situation in the Republic of Croatia, especially the slowness in implementing the Vance plan, and the fact that the protection forces are not completing their tasks, such as the demilitarization of Serbian paramilitary units in the areas under the United Nations protection, the return of evicted people and refugees to their homes, the establishing of road links, and the normalization of life.

They also talked about the situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Crown Prince Hasan informed President Tudjman about the conclusions of the Organization of Islamic Conference held in Jeddah recently, and about his meetings with UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali and representatives of the Security Council member countries with regard to halting the Serb aggression against Bosnia-Hercegovina. Both sides agreed that the international community must by all means, including force, stop the bloodshed and war in Bosnia-Hercegovina. [passage omitted]

After a two-day visit, Hasan Bin-Talal left Zagreb this afternoon.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Qatar

LD0512205992 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] By way of a mutual statement made public in Doha and Zagreb, Qatar and Croatia established diplomatic relations at the level of embassies this afternoon. Amir Khalifa Bin-Hamad al Thani announced the recognition of Croatia in talks with Croatian Foreign Minister Zdenko Skrabalo. The meeting with the amir of Qatar occurred at the end of a tour, during which the Croatian delegation visited Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar, and will also visit the United Arab Emirates.

Minister Skrabalo handed the amir of Qatar a personal message from Croatian President Franjo Tudjman. Amir Al Thani showed special interest in the developing situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and expressed his conviction that Croatia has done all it could in lending support to that country. The amir expects a more resolute action by the West in the curbing of the Serb aggression.

'Strong' Earthquake Reported Near Dubrovnik

LD0512102192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] The seismographs of the Zagreb Geophysical Institute registered a strong earthquake 320 kms southeast of Zagreb at 1912 [1812 GMT] yesterday. The force of the earthquake was 4.2 on the Richter scale and the intensity at the epicenter was six degrees on the Mercalli scale. The earthquake was felt by the inhabitants of Ploce, Vrgorac, Metkovic, Makarska, and Dubrovnik. We have no details of possible damage.

All 44 AIDS Cases in Croatia Contracted Abroad

AU0412123792 Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 92 Europe Edition p 10

[Report by G. Galic: "In Croatia 44 Cases of AIDS"]

[Text] Zagreb— "There are 44 cases of AIDS registered in Croatia so far, three of which are women. Thirty people have already died. They contracted the HIV virus (the carrier of AIDS) outside Croatia, and there is not a single case of the disease being contracted "inside" it. It is particularly noteworthy that these cases cannot be connected with blood transfusion," Prof. Dr. Berislav Borcic, head of the epidemiology service with the Institute for Health Protection of Croatia said at a news conference, which was held on the occasion of World AIDS Day (1 December).

According to the estimate of the World Health Organization, two million people in the world are now HIV positive, and it is believed that some five thousand more become infected daily. Considering these figures, Croatia finds itself at the very bottom of the table. The largest number of those infected belong to the high risk groups, such as homosexuals and intravenous drug users, but it is interesting to note that out of 412 tested drug users in Croatia not a single one was HIV positive. "Among those infected with the virus, there are three hemophiliacs, which is considered to be a consequence of the use of imported medicines, so we have to test all of them," Dr. Borcic emphasized.

"The fight against AIDS is a duty of the community"— this is the motto with which the Croatian Red Cross has joined the World Health Organization in the struggle against the "plague" of the twentieth century. For that purpose it is necessary to establish a humanitarian fund in order to help the sick, but also to expand advertising activities. "Croatia has also joined the European Center for AIDS Control, which is a part of the World Health Organization," Dr. Borcic said.

Early Results Show Kucan Reelected President

AU0712103492 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0600 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Slovene voters yesterday decided who will be the president of our state in the coming five years and what will be the composition of the new parliament in the next four years. The provisional results collected by 0400 are known. The final official results will be known on Friday when the legal deadline for possible complaints and time for resolving them expires. Here is a report by Suzana Kos:

[Begin recording] The Republic Electoral Commission began counting votes at 1900 when more than 3,600 polling stations in the country were closed and at about 0400 in the morning went to have a rest for a few hours. The team that remained in the Republic Assembly building until the early morning hours has produced the following results:

According to returns collected so far, the electoral turnout was about 76 percent. Electoral committees yesterday begun first to count votes for the president of the state. There will be no second round as independent candidate Milan Kucan received a sufficient number of votes in the first round. According to votes counted by 0400 this morning, almost 64 percent of voters voted for him. Presidential candidate for the Christian Democrats, Ivan Bizjak follows him with somewhat more than 21 percent. Democrats' candidate Jelko Kacin received 7.2 percent of the votes. Stanko Buser, Darja Lavtizar-Bebler, Alenka Zagar-Slana, Ljubo Sirc, and France Tomsic follow.

What will be the composition of the new Slovene assembly? By the early morning hours, the electoral commission had worked only on the votes for the parliament [drzavni zbor]. Returns from more than 40 percent of the votes shows that most voters, that is, almost 23 percent decided in favor of the Liberal Democratic Party. According to votes counted so far, the Slovene Christian Democrats received 14.7 percent of votes. The United List of the Social Democratic Party of Reform, the Social Democratic Union, the Democratic Party of Pensioners, and the Workers Party received somewhat less than 14 percent of the votes, the Slovene National Party received about 10 percent, the Slovene People's Party more than 8 percent, and the Democratic Party somewhat more than 5 percent. There follow the Greens with 3.5 percent, the Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party, and National Democrats with somewhat more than 2 percent. Other parties received about 1 percent or less of the votes for the parliament counted so far.

What the representatives of the local interests in the future State Council will be is still not known, as the Republican Electoral Commission has still not started work on the votes. The Republican Electoral Commission will resume its work at about 0900 and our team will inform you about new results as they are available. [end recording]

Early Parliamentary Election Results Reported

LD0712095192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0920 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Ljubljana, December 7 (TANJUG)—The Democratic Party of Slovenia, so far the most influential party and the one which holds the biggest number of ministerial departments in the present government of Janez Drnovek, is only in sixth place following the parliamentary elections on Sunday [6 December], the first unofficial results of the elections released at midnight said.

The Democratic Party, whose leaders Dimitrij Rupel and Igor Bavcar are foreign minister and interior minister and France Bucar assembly president, won only 4.3 percent of the votes. Chances are slim that the final results will show a higher percentage.

The biggest number of votes—25.7 percent—went to the Liberal Democratic Party (the former Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia), headed by Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek. The combined list came second with 14.58 percent of the votes, which is headed by the former communists. Its leader Ciril Ribicic, however, resigned last night.

The Christian-Democratic Party, headed by former Prime Minister Lojze Peterle, came third with 12 percent of the votes. The fourth is the Slovene National Party with 10.19 percent of the votes. This extremist party, which is led by Zmago Jelencic, is openly against any rights being given to members of other nations and minorities who live in Slovenia. It is estimated that the Slovene nationalists will have a slightly higher percentage of votes after the final results, which will enable them to have more seats in parliament and to be more energetic in realizing the principal guideline of their program—an ethnically pure Slovenia.

Federal

Premier Stresses Importance of Elections

LD0512184192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1809 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 5 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panic said on Saturday [5 December] that it was important to take part in the upcoming elections, called for December 20, under virtually all conditions.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (F.R.Y.), which has been created by Serbia and Montenegro following the secession of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia from the original six-unit Yugoslav Federation, has called parliamentary elections for December 20, to coincide with parliamentary and presidential elections in its two constituent republics. Prime Minister Panic has decided to run in the Serbian presidential race.

The leading opposition parties in Serbia have not decided whether to contest or boycott the elections, claiming inferior conditions in the election campaign.

Speaking at a gathering of Belgrade intellectuals, Panic said he was convinced that the Serbian Constitutional Court would on Monday annul the legal provision which challenges his right to contest the Serbian elections.

The Serbian Electoral Commission has denied Panic's right to run in the elections, with the explanation that he has not submitted proof that he has been resident of Serbia for at least one year.

Panic, a Serbian-born U.S. businessman, applied for a residence permit in Serbia a day before nomination.

In a complaint to the Supreme Court, Panic's nominators said the law did not provide for a presidential nominee to have spent a year in Serbia prior to nomination, but at any time in his life. Before emigrating to the United States in the fifties, Panic had lived in Serbia for 26 years.

Asked what would happen if his nomination was rejected, Panic replied self-confidently that he had some aces up his sleeve and would run in the race. He said the problem in Serbia was not his dual with Serbia's current President Slobodan Milosevic, but a battle between two opposed concepts. He said he stood for peace and would work on the well-known programme of Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic.

Panic Seeks World Help Over POW Exchange

LD0412213092 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1804 GMT 4 Dec 92

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 4 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Premier and Defence Minister Milan Panic said on Friday [4 December] that Croatia is not respecting agreements on the exchange of prisoners of war and that he would personally ask all major world institutions to help force Croatia to cooperate.

At a meeting with a group of parents and relatives of Montenegrin soldiers who disappeared eight months ago in the war in the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, Panic said he has already dispatched the first such letter.

Since it received international recognition, Croatia must respect all international, especially humanitarian norms, Panic said.

The parents of the missing soldiers demanded to be told the truth about their children and appealed to the Yugoslav Government and all international institutions to pressure the Croatian authorities to return at least the bodies of their children so that they can be decently buried.

Panic underscored that it is the duty of the state to provide adequate aid to the families of the missing soldiers whose destinty will continue to be investigated.

The destiny of many soldiers remains unknown, but it has been determined that many of them are buried in various graveyards throughout Croatia, the Defence Ministry said.

Minister Claims Yugoslav Economy Exhausted

LD0412214292 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1836 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 4 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Economy Minister Dr Ljubomir Madzar said on Friday [4 December] the chief goal of the Yugoslav Government was to ensure the lifting of sanctions against Yugoslavia and to do everything to alleviate this burden in order to prevent a hopeless situation in the economy.

Madzar, who teaches at the Belgrade School of Economics, told reporters that the Yugoslav economy had been exhausted by the stiff sanctions imposed by the U.N. Security Council on May 30.

Production and employment have registered a drastic fall, production in some segments has been maintained only at the cost of major losses, while capital gains are melting away, said Madzar.

Separation of Defense Ministry From Army Urged

LD0412165192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1555 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 4 (TANJUG)—A number of draft laws on the Army of Yugoslavia and the defence of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia urge the separation of the Defence Ministry from the General Staff and the operative troops.

The draft laws have been put into parliamentary procedure and should be considered by the end of the year but,

in fact, the Defence Ministry has already been cut off from the Yugoslav Army General Staff.

These activities began last summer on the basis of the Yugoslav Constitution, fresh war experiences in the former Yugoslav Republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina and the need to separate the Army from politics and bring the soldiers from under the tutorship of politicians.

The Defence Ministry is a part of the Federal Government and it implements the defence policy and coordinates all activities in this sphere. Under the draft defence laws, all defence activities would be transferred to the Federal Government.

The General Staff of the Army of Yugoslavia is a body of experts which, strictly speaking, deals with the Yugoslav Army and is directly linked with the commander-in-chief, i.e. the president of Yugoslavia, and the Supreme Defence Council.

The Army and its General Staff are thus for the first time separated from politics and the political power centres, while their status approaches the military profession.

At present, Federal Prime Minister Milan Panic is also defence minister, but on Thursday [3 December] he announced that he would shortly appoint someone else to this office.

Battleships Monitor Situation in Adriatic

AU0712113792 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 92 p 2

[Commentary by Miroslav Lazanski: " 'Marine Watch' - A Blockade or Monitoring"]

[Text]— Is operation "Marine Watch" actually a naval blockade of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia? Can this action of NATO and the Western European Union's battleships be considered to be in accordance with any norms of international law? If, theoretically, there is no such thing as a naval blockade in peacetime, that it is actually the first real act of war, then the current operation in the Adriatic is legally "justified" only by the decision of the UN Security Council and its latest Resolution.

In other words, the UN can do anything, and as the proverb goes, a power does not pray to God. However, it is symptomatic that the western countries whose vessels are executing the marine watch in the Adriatic are reluctant to qualify this operation as a naval blockade, although essentially that is what it is. Be that as it may, battleships that have only inspected the identity and the destination of suspicious ships by radio for a full five months, are now stopping ships and are inspecting the cargo.

A Space for Voluntarism

Why has operation "Marine Watch" not been officially proclaimed a naval and air blockade of Yugoslavia? There are several reasons, one of which is almost certainly the desire of the western countries not to treat it as such, and not to have it perceived as an act of war against our country. The other reason is of a legal nature, and concerns the conditions and specifications of the blockade. Among the conditions are effectiveness and notification, according to some authors even the existence of a state of war, as well as the declaration of the blockade. The notification is general when it is announced through diplomatic channels, and special when it is issued only to ships nearing the area under blockade and in the case when it is assumed that they do not know about the blockade.

As far as the declaration is concerned, given in it are the time of the commencement, the geographical coordinates of the area under blockade, and the time limit allotted to neutral ships to leave the ports under blockade.

It is clear from the former activities and deployment of NATO and the Western European Union's battleships that we are not really dealing with a classic naval blockade of Yugoslavia, but that just leaves more legal, military, and maneuvering space for the voluntarism of those executing operation "Marine Watch". The ships comprising the two naval flotillas are not entering Yugoslavia's territorial waters and selecting the cargo that can proceed on its way. It would be really interesting if a Yugoslav merchant ship substituted its civilian, state flag for a naval one, or if it were to enter the zone under supervision but was escorted by a Yugoslav battleship. However, in the context of the international and the internal Yugoslav situation, such a possibility is more theoretical....

Generally speaking, the naval blockade, as one of the oldest institutions of international law, has undergone a thorough transformation and what we have now on the international scene are various subtle variations and versions of the traditional institution.

Only as Far as the Territorial Waters

The operational zone of "Marine Watch" is fairly wide. It begins before the Strait of Otranto and stretches to just below the port of Ancona. NATO and Western European Union battleships, together with scout helicopters, AWACS aircraft, and a satellite detection system have formed several mobile control lines, of which the easiest one is the one in the Strait of Otranto because it is only 40 nautical miles wide (one nautical mile equals 1,852 meters) and the depth of the sea is 600 to 800 meters.

The first three days of the operation have not shown just how close to the coast the West's ships will venture, but we must hope that they will go only as far as the beginning of the territorial waters. Otherwise, this could be a cause for war to break out.

That is, in the Adriatic we distinguish between inner waters, territorial waters, the open sea and the continental shelf. Our country exercises total and partial sovereignty in some parts of the Adriatic. The inner waters consist of the whole body of water stretching from the coastline to the imaginary line linking all the farthest points of jutting peninsulas and islands. Here our country has total sovereignty. The territorial waters are a belt 12 nautical miles wide, that stretches from the outer boundary of the inner waters toward the open sea. We exercise total sovereignty over these waters as well, just as over the continental territory, except for the right of foreign, non-aggressive ships to pass through. Battleships belonging to other countries are, in principle, not allowed inside territorial waters, except when they have received permission beforehand, and then not more than three ships at a time, that is, no more than three ships belonging to the same country.

The present status of the Prevlaka peninsula and the width of the territorial waters in this area further complicate the situation arising from operation "Marine Watch" because Croatian Navy battleships can practically come to the very entrance of Boka Kotorska Bay and try to monitor the situation. In a way, the UN Security Council Resolution actually allows them to do so.

The practical side of operation "Marine Watch" will be evident fairly soon. The potential danger lies in the possibility of an intended or accidental incident occurring. The legal aspects of the UN Resolution are debatable, but at the moment, this is the least important matter for Yugoslavia.

The important thing is to keep a clear head, and not allow the possibility of operation "Marine Watch" evolving into something more serious, owing to a rash deed on our part. However, if this is only an overture leading to a military option, there is only time until 20 January 1993 for more serious preparations....

Commentary Views Military Intervention Schemes

AU0612201592 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Commentary by Slavoljub Susic]

[Text] It goes without saying that relevant international players are certainly well informed about everything that is happening on the territory of the former Yugoslavia created by AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], as well as on the battlefield in Bosnia-Hercegovina as the epicenter of the crisis, which they themselves also helped to inflame. With their biased accusations against only one of the three warring sides, as well as increased pressure on the economic blockade around Serbia and Montenegro, one is obviously preparing an excuse for a possible use of military force against the Serbs, who are proclaimed to be the only culprits for that war. In doing so, one is deliberately ignoring the fact that Serbs from Bosnia-Hercegovina, who are fighting for survival in the homes where they have been living for centuries, are an autochthonous people who have formed this state, just as Muslims and Croats from these territories. By concealing this fact, one creates a false basis for accusing Serbs in general—therefore, including the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, for the alleged aggression against the other two peoples whose national identity is most often being expressed by the joint name of Bosnians.

With such combinations, along with an ample use of propaganda, one hears two sides in the conflict: one, a victim who should be helped by all means, and the other, Serbian, proclaimed to be an aggressor who should be punished. Invasive forces of about 60,000 soldiers coming from the neighboring Croatia are not even mentioned. If one keeps this in mind, then the scenario on subjugating Serbia recently published in The NEW YORK TIMES—whose authors are no more or less than George (Koenig), adviser to the Peace in the World Foundation, and retired General Michael (Dugan), former chief of the General Staff of the U.S. Air Forces—becomes clearer. Anticipating that by the end of January 1993, President Clinton may estimate that it is in the interest of U.S. security to oppose Serbian aggression with force, primarily with a view to enabling Bosnians to defend themselves, the two experts elaborate on three stages of U.S. military engagement in the Balkans. Of course, there is only one war scenario among many that influential political, diplomatic, and military circles are frequently, albeit carefully, talking about. The possibility of acting on Sandzak, Kosovo and Metohija, and even Vojvodina in case minority rights of Muslims, ethnic Albanians, or Hungarians are violated is even reckoned with.

As could be expected, the most militant option was heard at the ministerial meeting of 47 members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Jeddah this week. An ultimatum was sent to the United Nations to ensure that the Security Council's resolutions be adopted by 15 January 1993. If that is not done, they will not wait for the world organization's consent to help their brothers in religion in Bosnia by delivering arms and sending volunteers.

Referring to the U.S. decision to deliver humanitarian aid to Somalia, the advocates of military intervention in the former Yugoslavia are asking whether a similar operation can be carried out in Bosnia as well. Colin Powell, head of the U.S. Army Joint General Staff, categorically rejected such a possibility yesterday by saying that one cannot draw any parallel between events in Somalia and Bosnia and, therefore, one cannot use the same solutions. Many other prominent military leaders—including those from countries whose statesmen advocate the use of force in reorganizing the Balkans based on their own interests and ignoring the equal rights of peoples living there—have on several occasions spoken against intervention in these territories.

Without calling into question the well-known stand that politics is too serious a thing to be left to generals, one should hope that their serious warning—that a foreign military intervention in the Balkans would only intensify the fire with an uncertain outcome—will be taken into account.

Yugoslav Vessels Detained in Romania

LD0612134792 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Bucharest, Dec 6 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav vessels Kumanovo, Karlovac and Petrovaradin have been held in the Romanian port of Galati on the Danube as of a few days ago by a team of a joint mission of the European Community and the CSCE which is currently carrying out customs control in the port in place of Romanian customs authorities, it has officially been reported.

It has been learned from well-informed sources in Romania's capital of Bucharest that Romanian authorities 'have had to accept the decision of the Western mission's representatives,' upon which the case was taken over by the head of the Western monitors in charge of the implementation of the U.N. sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, U.S. Finance Department [as received] official Donald Russell.

The same sources say that it is not clear why the Yugoslav vessels have been detained since their papers for the transport of cargo to the Danubian countries other than Yugoslavia were in order. The Petrovaradin, which was the last of the three vessels to be detained, on December 4, carries a load of 4,000 tonnes of oil for the Bulgarian port of Vidin. The Karlovac has no cargo, and the Kumanovo is loaded with less than 2,000 tonnes of heating oil.

The E.C.-CSCE mission has been in Romania since October at Bucharest's explicit request. It is made up of four Americans, two Australians, two Turks, and an Italian, who are headed by American Donald Russell.

According to well-informed sources, the four American members of the mission are military officers and not customs officials as officially claimed.

Serbia

Supreme Court Restores Panic Candidacy

LD0512220492 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2109 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG)—TANJUG has learned that the Serbian Supreme Court this evening annulled the republic electoral commission decision not to accept Milan Panic's candidature for Serbian president.

The Court sustained the appeal of a group of citizens who put Panic forward as their candidate. The appeal was signed by Dragan Karajovic and authorized lawyers. As TANJUG learned, the decision has already been sent to the commission.

The Court's decision annulled the ruling of the republican commission, and the case must be reconsidered.

Tomorrow the commission will discuss the case and pass an adequate ruling. [passage omitted]

Commission Overturns Ruling

LD0612144292 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG)—At today's session, the republican electoral commission rejected Milan Panic's candidature for republic president, it was announced at a news conference.

After the Supreme Court ruling was considered, the commission established that the ruling which accepted Panic's appeal is not in accordance with the Law on the Election of the President, because there is no evidence that Panic launched a procedure for obtaining residence in Serbia before 8 June this year.

The group of people supporting Panic's candidacy can file another appeal with the Serbian Supreme Court.

Second Court Ruling 'Final'

LD0612172492 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG)—The republic Electoral Commission will be obliged to accept the decision of the Supreme Court of Serbia if it makes a competent decision at the second hearing in connection with Panic's nomination, TANJUG has learned in the republic Electoral Commission today.

After the Electoral Commission's decision today to reject Panic's nomination again, his proposers have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of Serbia within 48 hours. The Supreme Court is obliged to make a decision within the same deadline.

It is expected that this decision will be final, i.e., that the court will determine who is right. In this case the commission has to respect the decision of the court as a supreme body. This means that the commission must put Panic on the list of presidential candidates if the court decides that Panic fulfills the necessary requirements.

Dilemmas also have arisen about the candidature of Vuk Draskovic, who, in addition to his candidature application, submitted a request conditioning his own candidature on that of Panic's. According to the commission, the request could not be accepted because the electoral procedure does not envisage such a situation.

Today the commission received a request in which Draskovic had asked to be taken off the list, but the

commission decided that the request had come too late. Under the presidential election law, a candidate cannot withdraw his nomination once the list of candidates has been closed.

Draskovic Withdraws Presidential Candidacy

LD0612142792 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG)—Vuk Draskovic, leader of the Serbian Renaissance Movement [SPO], today withdrew his candidacy for president of the Republic of Serbia in the upcoming early elections, a party statement says.

Draskovic's and the SPO's call, addressed to the Republic Electoral Commission, for the withdrawal of his candidacy stresses that it was conditional upon Milan Panic's candidacy. [passage omitted]

Captain Dragan Withdraws Presidential Candidacy

LD0612152492 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG)—Candidate for Serbian President Dragan Vasiljkovic—alias Captain Dragan—withdrew his presidential candidacy, his campaign headquarters announced today.

Explaining the decision, the campaign headquarters said that the Serbian Supreme Court rejected candidate Vasiljkovic's appeal to add Captain Dragan to his name on ballots. A statement says that Captain Dragan's decision to withdraw from the election is irrevocable.

Survey Poll Shows Milosevic Leading Panic

LD0612173792 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 6 December (TANJUG)—According to a poll conducted by Belgrade's Partner agency, 29.9 percent of voters in Serbia—without Kosovo-Metohija—would vote for Milosevic, and 27.1 percent for Panic.

According to the poll, Milosevic's victory over Panic is slightly clearer in Vojvodina. In that part of Serbia, 33.8 percent of interviewed voters would vote for him, and 25 percent for Panic.

Panic is shown as scoring a decisive victory in the Belgrade area, where 37 percent of those interviewed would vote for him, and 24 percent for Milosevic.

The poll of 1,000 interviewees was taken between 4 and 6 December. The interviews were not done on the phone, but in direct contact, and, it is stated, the spectrum of the interviewees corresponds to that of the population in Serbia.

Vuk Draskovic, for whom 7.6 percent of those interviewed would vote, is third in Serbia without Kosovo-Metohija, while Milan Paroski is fourth, gaining 6 percent of potential votes. [passage omitted]

Opposition Meets Panic, Threatens Boycott

LD0512135192 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG)—Representatives of Serbia's leading opposition parties told Federal Prime Minister Milan Panic last night that "the already inequitable election conditions are dramatically worsening daily, which may force the democratic opposition to withdraw the electoral lists it has already submitted and boycott the elections," a statement from Milan Panic's office says. The statement on the talks, which was sent to TANJUG this morning, says that the opposition leaders warned that "the state apparatus is being abused for election purposes through the manipulation of voters" and that "the television not only is monopolized but also is being misused even more than before." It is also said that "citizens on whose votes the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia cannot rely are being deleted from electoral registers."

The opposition leaders claim the latest in the series of such moves is the decision not to recognize Milan Panic's candidacy for Serbian president.

Taking part in the talks with Milan Panic were Vuk Draskovic and Vojislav Kostunica, leaders of the Democratic Movement of Serbia; Zoran Djindjic, of the Democratic Party; Vesna Pesic, of the Civic League [gradjanski savez]; and Cedomir Mirkovic, of the Social Democratic Party.

Democratic Party Lists Election Candidates

LD0512164592 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG)— The Democratic Party submitted lists for republic, city and municipal elections in all nine electoral units in Serbia. The leading person [nosilac] on all lists is Democratic Party Chairman Dragoljub Micunovic, the party's information service announced today.

The first people on lists for deputies in the Serbian Assembly are: Zoran Djindjic in Belgrade; Ljubomir Madzar in Zrenjanin; Nebojsa Vasiljevic in Kragujevac; Predrag Zdravkovic in Leskovac; Velimir Simonovic in Nis; Dragoslav Petrovic in Novi Sad; Milan Laketic in Pristina; Slobodan Vuckovic in Smederevo; and Slobodan Gavrilovic in Uzice.

Montenegro

Electoral Commission Lists Parties, Leaders

LD0512225092 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Podgorica, 5 Dec (TANJUG)—The Republic Electoral Commission in Podgorica announced today that political parties and groups of citizens had submitted 19 electoral lists by the legal deadline, including 954 candidates for deputies to Montenegro's Assembly.

The Liberal Alliance has 39 candidates, and its leading candidate is Slavko Perovic; the New Communist Movement of Yugoslavia, 37 candidates, with Milutin Popovic the leading candidate; the Serbian Renaissance Movement for Montenegro, 85, Zivojin Kiro Radovic; the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, 30, Rajko Bozovic; the Democratic Party of Socialists, 85, Momir Bulatovic; the Serbian Radical Party, 88, Milinko Gazdic; the Democratic Opposition, 85, Mitar Cvorovic; the People's Party, 79, Novak Kilibarda; the Democratic Alliance, 32, Ljeka Ljuljdjuraj; the Party of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia, 61, Petar Zogovic; the Socialist Party, 80, Ljubisa Stankovic; the Christian Democratic Party (Orthodox), 85, Predrag Popovic; the Social-Democratic Party of Reformists, 42, Zarko Rakcevic; the Serbian Homeland Movement, 30, Aleksandar Stamatovic; the Social Democratic Party, 31, Vidak Vujacic; the Montenegrin Federalist Movement, 3, Sreten Zekovic; the Ecological Movement, 11, Branko Boljevic; the Association of Year 91-92 Veterans, 22, Simo Ivanovic; and the Democratic Left-Wing, 12, with its leading candidate being Novak Jaukovic.

Montenegro's parliament will have 85 deputies.

Macedonia

Prime Minister Assesses Chances of Recognition

AU0712092592 Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 92 pp 4,5

[Interview with Branko Crvenkovski, prime minister of the Republic of Macedonia, by Predrag Lucic; place and date not given: "We Do Not Need a 'Bosnian Recognition'"]

[Text]— *Branko Crvenkovski, Prime Minister of Macedonia, was taking a half-minute break between two interviews, while hurried introductions between the reporter of "MLADINA" [Slovene youth magazine] and the Balkan duo from "SLOBODNA DALMACIJA" were being made at the door of his office. Had someone taken the trouble to add up the ages of those taking part in this little meeting at the Macedonian top rank, they would get a result that would still be lower than the average age of the leaders of the young Croatian democracy. Branko Crvenkovski (who, by the way, is not the son or any other relative of the well-known Macedonian politician Krsto Crvenkovski), and hopefully the other three as well, cannot be divided into people who are young and nothing else and people who are old and nothing else (author of the division: Charles Bukowski). This thirty-year-old civil engineer, who had considerable success selling computers, has lately taken up a much harder and, judging by many things, a more futile job: the job of prime minister of an unrecognized country, a country plagued not only by poverty, but by what is euphemistically termed "intranational relations", a country already torn apart in the plans of neighboring chauvinists. It is interesting, in the Balkans almost unimaginable, that sitting in the government along with the premier's Social Democrats, Liberals and Socialists are members of the Party for Democratic Prosperity (the largest party of ethnic Albanians in Macedonia), the Democratic Union of Turks, and the Party for the Emancipation of Romanies.*

An Aversion Toward Politics

[Lucic] What made a thirty-year-old Macedonian yuppie, with a successful computer business, take up the leading post in the Macedonian Government, and at such a difficult time for the country?

[Crvenkovski] I ask myself the same thing. Did I really need all this, and at a time when the going is tough, when it was clear from the start that there would be no magic moves, moves that would make me or my associates a popular government, when it was more probable that we would have to make some very unpopular moves. I do not know, I came into this office partly owing to a quirk of fate, partly owing to chance, and out of a personal conviction that all our smart people had acquired an aversion toward politics and everything else that is happening around them. And look what happened: While the smart ones were keeping themselves to themselves, the other ones came! Times are such that a person can say "What does all this matter to me? I'll just keep myself to myself!", but there is always a price to be paid. I do not know whether this answer satisfies you. Simply, there are people who run away from problems, and then there are those, like me, who just jump in. I repeat, I ask myself whether I really needed all this, but now it is actually too late for such dilemmas.

[Lucic] These days, whenever Macedonia is mentioned, the issue of recognition crops up. Do you fear what has already commonly come to be known as the "Bosnian recognition", a recognition that would bring war?

[Crvenkovski] We do not need the "Bosnian recognition", and neither do the Bosnians. The common man gets nothing out of UN Protection Forces [UNPROFOR], humanitarian help, and constant presence on the world's TV channels. On the other hand, we need international recognition at this time, because if we were to get it now, it would be taken, both here and in Europe, as a prize for the policy conducted so far in Macedonia. And the "Bosnian recognition" is not a prize, but a punishment. However, I am an optimist, because we

have already had many temptations here, many situations in which the Bosnian scenario could have happened. It did not happen however, not only because of our policy, but also because of the distaste these people here expressed for such scenarios, aware of where it would lead to and instructed by what happened in Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina. We have walked the high wire, so to speak, for a year and a half, but we have managed to keep open the valves for dialogue and communication between the Macedonians, Albanians and the rest. I do not know why I should doubt that it will remain so in the future. If I had any doubts, I should not be sitting in this place. However, it is true that the refusal of international recognition is to a great degree widening the maneuvering space for extremists, both Macedonians and Albanians, which increases the risk to stability in Macedonia.

Who Orders Incidents

[Lucic] What threatens this stability most?

[Crvenkovski] There are two points on which things can go wrong within the borders of Macedonia: intranational relations and social crises. It would be a lot easier for us if things just stayed at that, but this is the Balkans, and problems here multiply, and are followed by other difficulties. The biggest of these difficulties for us is the outside factor. Namely, Macedonia can be destabilized if some other critical area, Kosovo for example, explodes. We cannot believe that we are going to be able to keep peace if only we are smart, clearheaded and do not cause incidents, because incidents can be ordered from outside. There are many people around us whom this would suit.

[Lucic] Following the tragic events at Bit-Pazar, it was frequently speculated that the "incident" had been ordered by official Serbian policy. Are there any precise indicators of a connection between official Serbian policy and Skopje's black Friday on 6 November?

[Crvenkovski] It is very difficult to define what exactly the official Serbian policy is because there are many of them and the differences between them are not small. If what is understood under this term is the more extreme Milosevic [Serbian president], or even more explicit Seselj [head of the Serbian Radical Party] wing, then there is a reason as to why it suits them. I am not saying, nor do I have the facts to state that they did it, but it is true that it suits them.

[Lucic] Who are the people in Macedonia whom events like the ones at Bit-Pazar suit? Are they Macedonian and Albanian nationalists?

[Crvenkovski] Extremists always cope best in situations of the "the worse—the better" type. Extremists reign supreme in atmospheres crackling with static, when there are incidents, when people fight, when there is spitting and swearing. When things are solved at a table, then extremists become marginal and do not have a chance of accomplishing anything vital. There are extremists everywhere, every European country has them, but there they are more a part of the folklore and have a decorative purpose. It is only here, in the Balkans, that they have become dominant. I am constantly asked what is going to happen. Whoever tries to think logically cannot possibly predict what is going to happen, because everything that has already happened has nothing to do with logic. Maybe one ought to try to switch over to their mode, to the mode of the extremists and think like them. Maybe then you could predict their next move. There a permanent danger here of the atmosphere, already crackling with static, becoming even more electrified. This would happen if it were heated up from the inside and the outside.

[Lucic] The intervention of the Macedonian police at Bit-Pazar has embittered the Albanians, so now the Party for Democratic Change is announcing its withdrawal from the government if it does not condemn the conduct of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. They are also asking for the postponement of the possible international recognition of Macedonia until the status of ethnic Albanians in Macedonia is solved. What are your views on the subject?

[Crvenkovski] I think that the Albanian parties in Macedonia have taken up somebody else's variant. They have been put into this situation, to do what they are doing now, only because the people who initiated all these actions and got hurt are Albanians, regardless of whether they are criminals or not. They should have been principled and said: "Okay, these are Albanians, but they shot at the police, and what happened had to happen, because there is no country in the world where you can shoot at the police, smash things, burn, assault people, and expect the police to watch from the sidelines and do nothing!" I think that it was after this that they took up this foreign variant, and that they will—I do not know when and how—comprehend this.

A Communist-Ethnic Albanian Government

[Lucic] You do not think that the police overstepped its authority?

[Crvenkovski] We got all the facts from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and instructed them to go over every detail once more. If it turns out that they violated their authority, all necessary measures will be taken. But what really happened at Bit-Pazar? It was a revolt of organized smugglers who wanted to have their own territory on which the police would not intervene. They organized themselves very quickly and were very militant. We have several police officers who were hit from firearms. I do not know which country could tolerate something like this. The police officers had orders to shoot into the air or only in self-defense, but how do you establish when it was self-defense and when it was not??! When an incident of this magnitude happens, then it is very difficult to examine everything. That is why it is best to take precautions.

[Lucic] The Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity [VMRO-DPMNE] and other right-wing parties are accusing you of being the prime minister of a communist-Albanian government....

[Crvenkovski] Allow me to correct you: a communist-ethnic Albanian government! They never say "Albanian" but "ethnic Albanian".

[Lucic] Okay, you are the prime minister of a "communist-ethnic Albanian government". On the other hand, Albanians are threatening to withdraw from the government. Will their possible withdrawal not only bring down the government, but also the possibility of any kind of a mutual political activity of Macedonians and Albanians, and strain intranational relations to the limit?

[Crvenkovski] Well, that can be supposed.... You see, the fall of this government would not be risky for the government itself or for the parties taking part in it, but for these intranational relations, which could come to a total standstill. It would be good if this government could succeed, not because of those of us sitting on it, but because of the whole of the Balkans. It would be an example of how a government comprised of people of different nationalities can communicate. It would show how this is the right way to solve problems, a lot better that the one in Bosnia. The variant that you pointed out is not the worst, but it leads to the worst. However, there are a lot of better variants! After the first impulsive party reactions, the situation has somewhat settled down. True, some leaders of the Party for Democratic Prosperity believe that they should make use of the situation to affirm themselves with the international factor, to secure a little more than they have at the moment, etc. In addition, some right-wing Macedonian parties are now saying: "You see, here is proof that even after all the concessions we have made, there is no communicating with them! They should be dealt with differently! See what they are doing to us? Etc. etc. But you know, we have been in similar situations before, and we have always managed to successfully overcome them. I believe we will be able to do so now, too.

The Balkan Balance of Power

[Lucic] In Macedonia, war is constantly "predicted". Both newspaper commentaries and "well-informed" people from diplomatic circles are predicting it. It is speculated as to who will strike first, who will divide your country, and how. You, on the other hand, have a nascent army unprepared for resisting a more powerful aggressor. It does not sound very promising, does it?

[Crvenkovski] Macedonia is a very small country. It is smaller than all her neighbors, yet we are in such a tough economic situation that arms are the last thing we should spend money on. Therefore, I think that the most can be gained if we are good neighbors. We will never have an army of such proportions and power that it would discourage our neighbors from carrying out something they had planned. In the military sphere, we are inferior to Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, etc. Okay, we have our army, and if, God forbid, it should come to that, we will have to fight and put up resistance. However, we are channeling our energy into ensuring that it does not come to that. We have managed to do it so far, therefore I hope we will be able to do it in the future as well. You have to take another thing into account: a war in Macedonia cannot be a local one. It will be at least a Balkan war. All our neighbors have their interests, and they will not allow the balance to shift. Whoever takes the trouble and does a little analyzing, must come to the conclusion that it is precisely an independent Macedonia that would lead to a more stable Balkans, because our independence would keep the existing balance of power. We see our chance in this new balance of power in the Balkans. This presupposes that we will have equally good or equally bad relations with all our neighbors, better good than bad, and that we will lead a policy of equidistance. Whenever, in the course of history, we were too distant from one neighbor and too close to another, it always ended badly for us.

[Lucic] Macedonia has asked for "blue helmets" to be deployed on her territory. It is not exactly usual for UN Peace Corps to be deployed in a place where war has not even broken out yet.

[Crvenkovski] It is better that they be deployed, where war has not even started yet, than to have to come later, when everything is much more difficult.

Kosovo

Rugova on Market Incident, Elections

LD0412145992 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Pristina, 4 Dec (TANJUG)—At a news conference today Ibrahim Rugova, chairman of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo [DSK], described an incident which occurred at the Pristina market yesterday, when an 18-year old ethnic Albanian youth was killed, as "an attempt by the Serb authorities to provoke a conflict in Kosovo." A large-scale tragedy was avoided only "thanks to Albanians who do not respond to the provocations" that have been made with a view of scoring points in the election campaign, Rugova said.

The DSK leader also described as a provocation an announcement that an orthodox church would be built within the Pristina University compound.

The Albanian language press has been teeming with similar reactions recently, because of which Rugova warned that ethnic Albanians will not consider the church as a religious building, and will not respect and preserve it as the existing orthodox churches in Kosovo.

Regarding Milan Panic's reaction to Tadeusz Mazowiecki's report on the violation of ethic Albanian human

rights in Kosovo, Rugova said that "Panic has become immersed in the Serbian waters of extremist nationalism and chauvinism."

Rugova declined to comment on the upcoming federal elections and elections in Serbia. "These are Serbian elections, and are a concern of the Serbian nation," Rugova said.

As regards Albanians, Rugova said that the DSK has never prevented anybody from going to the polls, but stressed that members of political parties rallying Albanians will certainly not take part in the elections.

Pristina 'Fairly Calm' After Shooting

AU0412202592 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1430 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Ibrahim Berisha, our correspondent in Pristina, reports that after yesterday's incident, Pristina is fairly calm today. Many planes flew over Pristina last night, and military forces were observed moving around Pristina and Kosovo. The Serbian police patrolled the Pristina streets and many crossroads in Kosovo.

The body of 17-year-old Hafiz Arifi, who was shot dead, was taken from the hospital, and the burial will take place tomorrow, 5 December, in the Egali cemeteries. His wounded brother is out of danger, even though he has three serious wounds. It should be stressed that both brothers came from a very poor Kosovar family.

After the incident, the police took many citizens to the police station, where they were arrested and mistreated. The produce market where the event occured was calm and completely empty today because the traders did not open for business as a sign of protest. The market will remain closed tomorrow as well because all the traders will be participating in the burial of Hafiz Arifi.

Citizens Pay Last Respects to Albanian Boy

AU0512211592 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1830 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Eighteen-year-old Hafiz Halit Arifi was buried in a Hajvali cemetery in Pristina today. He was killed for no reason by a Serbian terrorist expedition in Pristina's produce market on Thursday [3 December]. Since the early afternoon, groups of citizens have walked to the Hajvali cemetery to pay their last respects to the murdered young boy. Pristina's produce market was not open for business yesterday or today because traders are expressing their protest against this new crime by the Serbian police. Meanwhile, those beaten by the Serbian police after the Thursday massacre continue to present themselves.

The Albanian Government, political parties, and the entire community continue to condemn this crime, considering it to be a Serbian terrorist action, and also ask the international community to stop as soon as possible this aggressive force that harms not only Kosovo, but the whole region.

Albanians Call for 'Urgent Intervention'

AU0512205592 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1830 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] The Kosovo Government requests an urgent intervention and calls on the United Nations, CSCE, EC, Geneva conference, NATO, Western European Union, and the whole world to stop the uninterrupted repression by the Serbian police and Army against Albanians in Kosovo.

In the statement, the government says that yesterday's murder in Pristina represents another provocation by the occupying Serbian forces to spark conflict with Albanians, which will eventually be turned into a massacre.

Regardless of the repression by Serbian forces, the Kosovo Government appeals to the people to maintain a peaceful resistance, and at the same time calls for stronger international action against the aggressor. The statement says that the Kosovo Government will not be able to control the people. On the other hand, the delayed intervention by the international community will be interpreted by Serbia to mean that the aggressor is not only tolerated, but supported.

Vojvodina

Spring Sowing Delayed by Fuel Shortage

LD0512115292 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0549 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Novi Sad, 5 Dec (TANJUG)—Vojvodina's farmers have so far carried out deep ploughing on only 430,000 of the total 1.1 million hectares envisaged for spring sowing. Such a delay in ploughing has never been recorded before.

The Vojvodina Chamber of Economy and Provincial Secretariat for Agriculture stress that the main reasons for the delay in preparing the land for spring sowing are the insufficient fuel for agricultural machinery and the frequent rains during the autumn season of field work.

In the social sector autumn deep ploughing has been carried out on 220,000 of the planned 400,000 hectares. In the private sector deep ploughing has been carried out on only one third of the area. Farmers in Srem, Backa, and Banat have carried out deep ploughing on 210,000 of the total 700,000 hectares envisaged for spring sowing.

Experts at the Agriculture Institute in Novi Sad are warning that without autumn deep ploughing as the first phase of preparations for spring sowing, there will not be a good yield of corn, sunflower, soya, sugar beet, and vegetables.